"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL;"
A Selig Drama De Luxe
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Rex Beach's Wonder Story.
"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

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VOL. V NO. 10 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail Steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Fork Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regula intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah. Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£ s.
Marseilles	555	883	420	68
London via Marseilles	680	1,035	486	79
Liverpool ...	600	93	53	07
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	943	...	71

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in Brit East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Tanga, East
Tuticorin	Point)	Africa.
Cochin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 26,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Serenbam	Peking
Rangoon	Taiping	Tientsin
Tavoy		Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila, Bangkok. Batavia. Saigon. Cebu. Puket. Sourabaya. Haiphong. Hoilo. Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34. Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund $1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Taingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

V. the Sign of
GOOD SERVICE
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
48, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AS WELL AS USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND RICH JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th January 1917 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Nathaji Gulabchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. F. E. Fredoo:—

1 Gold ring and 1 pair sleeves.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Pirozsha Bomanji:—

4 gold buttons and 1 pair sleeves.
1 gold chain.

On account and at the risk of Abhechand Thakersey:—

4 gold buttons and 1 pair sleeves, gold watch, packets of diamonds and Emeralds, bunches of pearls, pearl bangles, rings of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, earings, collar button, necklace of emerald, etc. etc.

On account and at the risk of Taibai:—

2 gold vajetiks.

On account and at the risk of the concerned:—

2 gold watches.

By order of Messrs. Jerupji Lakhaji and on account and at the risk of Memon Mamad Janmahomed:—

4 gold pathis.
1 gold chain with dollars.

The above is on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th January 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1255
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
TO ANXIOUS DEPOSITORS.

Unique Opportunity to Secure Brand New Safes.

SIZES TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

AUCTION SALE of 13 Really High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes, fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and Voucher and Secret Drawers.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions, from Messrs. Tosh and Co., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a regular set of their well-known safes (Brand New), just received, consisting of the following very high class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and secret contrivanced sovereign box and voucher drawer:—

1 Iron Safe 44 by 26 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 42 by 25 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 40 by 25 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 36 by 24 by 24.
2 Iron Safes 30 by 24 by24.
1 Iron Safe 28 by 22 by 22.
1 Iron Safe 26 by 21 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 24 by 20 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18.
2 Iron Safes 18 by 15 by 15.

The above safes are on View.

NOTE.—"Tosh" is the only "Make" to meet every ingredient of the requirements of an Anxious Depositor, "Tosh" means "safety."

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 11th January, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected and Made-to-Order Household Furniture, by Well-known Makers, consisting of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, also that of a Rare Collection of Indian Hand Carved Seasoned Blackwood, Artistic, Carved Furniture, Drawing Room Sofas and Chairs by Wimbridge, Artistic Cabinets, Roll Top Office Tables, Rich Drawing Room Book Cases, Sweet-toned Ebonized solid Iron Framed Grand Cottage Piano by "Newmeyer, Berlin," Imported by Messrs. Thomas Fox and Co., Rich Ornaments, Rich Bed Room Single and Double Almyrahs, Rich Water Colour Pictures, Free Wheel Gentleman Bicycle, Singer Hand Sewing Machine, Rich Glass and Porcelainware, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (where all the furniture has been arranged for sale), specially selected and made to order household furniture, by well-known makers, consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, also that of a rare collection of Indian hand carved, seasoned blackwood, artistic, carved furniture, such as dining tables, dining chairs, mirrors, 1 large sideboards, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas and chairs by Wimbridge, silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suites, rich book cases, handsome artistic cabinets, roll top office tables, sweet-toned ebonised solid iron framed grand cottage piano by "Newmeyer, Berlin," imported by Messrs. Thomas Fox and Co., rich hat stands, rich teapoys, richly made real Indian hand carved, seasoned, blackwood drawing room furniture such as centre tables, jardineer stands, revolving tables, very rich carved sofa seats, rich carved wardrobes, etc., rich bedroom single and double almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top washing tables, rich single and double bedsteads, gentleman free-wheel bicycle, Singer hand sewing machine, rich glass and porcelainware, rich ornaments, rich water colour pictures, etc., etc.

The property of Captain Grimilton, of his Majesty's Royal Artillery gone to the Front and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th January, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES SUPERFINE BROACH GINNED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER)

Under instructions from Mr. Balchand Koondanmal and on account and risk of the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th day of January 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Godown of Mr. Balchand Koondanmal, at Colaba the following:—

100 bales of Superfine Broach Ginned Cotton (slightly damaged by sea water.)

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 140 CWTS OF OLD IRON HOOPS

Under instructions from Messrs. Vussonji Velji and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Sivji Kersondas, the late Waste Broker of Messrs. Wolf & Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 12th day of Jan. 1917 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at "N" Shed, Prince's Dock, the following:—

About 140 cwts of old iron hoops for cotton bales.

AUCTION SALE OF BALATA COTTON BELTINGS.

Under instructions from the office concerned, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 15th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

6 Rolls 330 ft. long 4 ply x 3 inches.
2 Rolls 300ft. long 4 ply x 3 inches.
1 Roll 262 ft. long 4 ply x 3 inches.
1 Roll 200 ft. long 4 ply x 3½ inches.
3 Rolls 305 ft. long 3 ply x 1½ inches.
1 Roll 194 ft. long 3 ply x 1½ inches.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF THE JIVANJI PRESS AT GORUPDEO.

Under instructions from the firm and on account and risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gorupdeo, all the following stock of the Jivanji Press, consisting of:—

100 bales coloured fly, 5 bales clean oily cotton, 9 bales Piercer Waste, 31 bales oily hardwaste, 203 bales oily fly, 99 bales coloured waste, 13 bales clean piercer, 130 bales oily cotton, 1 bale weaving waste, 16 bales willowed ends, 3 bales bondas, 9 bales sweeping dirt, 4 bales broken bends.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—CAPTAIN and CHIEF OFFICER for steamer. Apply sharp stating experience and salary required to Box No. 475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6587

WANTED—A GRADUATE (with French second-language) for the New High School. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPALS, New High School, Waudby Road, Fort. 6614

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY a competent SURVEYOR one experienced in Buildings and like work preferred. Apply Messrs. NAKDE & CHINOY, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 6615

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—New or second-hand MOTOR LORRIES, VANS and TAXIES for carrying goods, and passengers in perfect good working order. Apply with specifications, make of car, age of the vehicle and price &c., to Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 6616

WANTED An UNDERGRADUATE (Marathi or Gujarati only) with Sanskrit or Persian as Second Language. Those with experience of teaching need apply to the undersigned within 20th instant with copies of testimonials, stating terms.

NARSHILAL HARILAL SHAH,
Chairman, K. D. English School,
Chinchani,
6619 District THANA.

WANTED—For the Shire Highlands Rly, Nyesaland, Ld, Limbe, in British Central Africa.

TWO INDIAN ENGINE DRIVERS £10 per month consolidated.

TERMS.—Three years agreement, free quarters, free medical attendance, free return passage and travelling expenses whilst on duty.

Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 482, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6098

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

COMPLETE ARCHITECTURAL COURSE for sale at lowest cost. Owner has changed his profession. Excellent opportunity for Architects and Architectural students. Apply to Box No. 484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6620.

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE.—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts, 860/1160 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

RAILWAY LOCKS and PADLOCKS of best quality in use by several Indian railways turned out at the Pioneer Lockworks, under expert European Supervision in varying sizes 1¼in. to 3in. of Galvanized and Japanned iron and brass metals. Prices from Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 4-4 each. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 704.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

A FUNERAL GRAND LODGE will be held at FREEMASONS' HALL, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th January at 6-30 p.m. in memory of the late Mr. C. D. FURDOONJI. The Service will be open to Master Masons of recognised Constitutions.

J. C. MISTREE,
6606. Pro. G. Secretary.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

REQUIRED a few experienced Clerks. Good pay to good men. Only applications from men with Banking experience will be considered. 6592

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

MESSRS. SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., having transferred to us the Agency of the above Company as from the 1st January, 1917, the public are hereby informed that the office of the Company will be removed to the 4th floor of Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, from the 15th January, 1917.

TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Standard Mills Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 10th January, 1917. 6622

NOTICE.

THE DAVID MILLS CO., LTD.

MESSRS. SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., having transferred to us the Agency of the above Company as from the 1st January, 1917, the public are hereby informed that the office of the Company will be removed to the 4th floor of Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, from the 15th January, 1917.

TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The David Mills Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 10th January, 1917. 6623

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. PALANJI SORABJI JOSHI L.C.E., has from the 10th day of January, 1917, admitted Mr. DAVID JOSEPH SAMSON, L.C.E., until recently an Assistant Land Manager in the Bombay Improvement Trust as a partner and the said partnership shall be carried on under the name and style of Messrs. JOSHI & SAMSON, as Architects, Surveyors, Valuers and Estate Managers at Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1917. 6618

NOTICE.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR OPENING RESTAURANTS, MOTOR SHOW-ROOMS, ETC

PLANS are being prepared for a building to be erected on a plot of land adjoining Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, next to Mahatre's Studio and as the site is very suitable for restaurants, motor show-rooms, motor garages as well as other fashionable shops, intending Lessees are requested to see the undersigned for obtaining accommodation according to their requirements.

A. L. COLACO,
A.M.I.C.E., C.I.E., etc.,
Architect.
375, Hornby Road,
Next to Eastern Bank,
30th December, 1916. 6537

NOTICE.

ETTLINGER'S (Calcutta) SHIPPING AGENCY
ETTLINGER'S (Bombay) SHIPPING AGENCY.
ETTLINGER'S BUYING AGENCY,
KAMPTEE
(In liquidation.)

IN accordance with paragraph 24 of the Enemy Trading (winding up) Order, 1916, creditors of the above mentioned firms are hereby required to prove their debts or claims on or before the 7th day of February, 1917.

G. L. CORBETT,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms,
Central Provinces.
7th January, 1917. 6581

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Rezais 300 in good condition, size 7 ft. by 5 ft. weight each 7 lbs. 4 oz. Price 1,000.

Apply O. C. DEPOT,
114th Mahrattas,
6575 POONA.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT NAINI TAL.

UNDER THE CARE OF THE SISTERS OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

SITUATED in its own beautiful and extensive grounds at Ramnee Park, this Convent offers very special facilities to parents for the training of their daughters.

In the Code Examinations for European Schools (now abolished), the school scored many successes including both scholarships and First Places.

At present the pupils are prepared for the Camridge Local Examinations, Preliminary, Junior, and Senior.

In Music and Singing very exceptional advantages are offered. A course of instruction is within the reach of the pupils which is quite on a par with that obtainable in Europe. During the past ten years the following successes have been secured in the Practical Examinations held by the Trinity College London:—

162 candidates were presented of whom 158 passed, 80 passing with Honours. Nine got Diplomas as Certificated Pianists, twelve as Associates of Trinity College London and four as Licentiates. The Standard of Singing is very high. High class concerts, largely patronised by the elite of Naini Tal, are a feature of the work of each term.

There are classes for Drawing, Painting, Needlework (plain and fancy), Dressmaking, Shorthand and Typewriting. A new Technical Kitchen equipped on modern lines affords facilities for lessons in cooking which are much appreciated by the pupils.

Regular lessons in Dancing will form a part of the Curriculum for 1917.

Out-door Exercise:—Badminton, Tennis, Basket-Ball, Drill, Picnics. There is a preparatory school for boys up to the age of eight years. For Prospectus and Terms apply to Rev. Mother M. Florian Weir, T. B. M. V. 6577

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABASBHOY ABDULHOOSEIN, SALEHBHAI ABDULHOOSEIN a minor by his guardian MANABAI widow of ABDOOLHOOSEIN HAKIMJI and the said MANABAI have contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. Esufali Bagasji Tyebally Mahomedally Bagasji, Sumsudin Mahomedally Bagasji, Nazerally Mahomedally Bagasji, Akbarally Mahomedally Bagasji, Abdulhoosein Sarafally Bagasji and Akbarally Sarafally Bagasji, trading in the name of Akbarally Esufally Lokhandwalla, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the North side of Sandhurst Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land is computed to contain a total area of 248 square yards and which is bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage, on the East by plot No. 22 of the Sandhurst Road, (East) Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay on the south by the Sandhurst Road aforesaid and on the West by Doctor Street and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 21 of the said Estate and is assessed under New Survey No. 4655 and by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 7008 and street Nos. 39 and 41 together with all buildings and premises erected and built thereon and which said premises are in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1917.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
6621 Purchasers Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 933 of 1915.

RAMCHANDRA VISHWANATH DIVADKER, of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Girgaum outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. SHANTARAM VISHWANATH DIVADKER 2. DINANATH VISHWANATH DIVADKER, both executors of the last Will and Testament of WISHWANATH DHONDBA DIVADKER, deceased 3. SHANTARAM WISHWANATH DIVADKER in his personal capacity 4. DINANATH VISHWANATH DIVADKER in his personal capacity both of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort, 5. JUGGANATH VITHWANATH DIVADKER 6. JAYWANT SHANTARAM DIVADKER and 7. RAGHUVIR SHANTARAM DIVADKER, all of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitants, landed proprietors, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of July 1916 the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Thursday the 11th day of January 1917 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground whereof the Khot is Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at Kaneri in Thana District in the registration Sub-District of Bandra admeasuring 9954 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Nos. 57, 32, and 37 together with 454 square yards being the area of half the common passage towards the South leading to the public road and bounded as follows:—On the East by the rice fields of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Khot and Bhicoba Raghoba and Vasudeo Mahadeo on the West by the Railway line on the North by the grass land of Bhau Mangesh and Ganpatrao Vithoba and on the South by the land of Ganpatrao Moroba.

LOT NO. 2.

Furniture in the Bungalow referred to in lot No. 1 2 Benches 2 sofas, 7 chairs, 1 hanging lamp and 1 table.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 35 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1916.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
6315

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLAYHOUSE
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 SHARP.
LAST 3 NIGHTS !!!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
The World Famous British Comedienne
ADA REEVE
and London Company
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
VAUDEVILLE
and the Farcical Comedy
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th
The Great Lancashire Comedy
"HOBSON'S CHOICE"
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th AT 9-30
Grand Farewell Performance
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th AT 6 P.M.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE
Rs. 3 to Ans. 8. Plan at ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

COMMENCING MONDAY JANUARY 15TH.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-45 P.M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY COY.
16 London Artistes
Including HARRY CORSON CLARKE (Mr. MANHATTON) and MARGERET DALE OWEN.
for a short season only in the latest London and New York Success
MONDAY & TUESDAY JAN, 15th & 16th.
For the first time in Bombay!
"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU"
A screaming farcical comedy in 3 acts.
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY JAN. 17th & 18th
For the first time in Bombay.
The Great Garrick Theatre Success
"THE ROTTERS."
(A tale of a Disrespectable family)
an original Satirical Comedy in 3 Acts.
FRIDAY & SATURDAY JAN. 19th & 20th.
For the first time in Bombay.
An uproarious Farcical Comedy
"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO"
Sunday at 6 p.m HALF PRICE MATINEE.
"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO"
Prices, Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
Matinees, Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Annas 8.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co,

In Aid of War Relief Fund

Under the Distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies LORD and LADY WILLINGDON
THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
will perform at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
ON
MONDAY 15th January 1917.
at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.)
The Classical Play.
SHAKUNTAL.
Acts I. III, IV, V, VII.
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have kindly consented to be present.
The tickets will be had at Mandali's residence Tijoriwalla's Bungalow Grant Road from Tuesday 9th instant.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
THE LION'S WARD.
4,500 ft.
ANIMAL DRAMA.
SATURDAY, 13th JAN. 1917.
PROTEA—Part IV
SHORTLY COMING
MYSTERY OF AL-SIN
A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

JUNAGADH.
IN AID OF THE
WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.
1st: 2nd: 3rd & 4th February 1917.
Drawing 5th February 1917.
MONSTER LUCKY-BAG.
30,000 Tickets at Rupee One each.
57 Large and 2,500 Consolation Prizes.

			Rs.
1st Prize		Motor Car	4,000
2nd Prize		Victoria...(C. Spring).	1,000
3rd Prize		Horse	400
4 to 8	5	Harmonium, each of Rs. 100	500
9 to 13	5	Free wheel Bicycles at Rs. 100	500
14 to 23	10	Gold Bangles and other real Gold Jewellery...	300
24 to 28	5	Gold Watches at Rs. 100	500
29 to 49		Silver Coffee Sets & other big Silver items not less than Rs. 20.....	600
50 to 54	5	Office Clocks at Rs. 25.	125
55		One Fire Proof Iron Safe.	75
56 & 57		Two Silver Photo frames at Rs. 25	50
2,500		Consolation Prizes	3,500
2,557			11,550

APPLY EARLY FOR TICKETS TO
K. P. ACHARYA,
SECRETARY,
LUCKY-BAG COMMITTEE, JUNAGADH.
(Sd.) JAMES SCOTT,
Chairman.
Lucky-Bag Committee, Junagadh.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS OUR GALA NIGHT
TO-NIGHT!!
ATTRACTION DE LUXE
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
6.30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
PRESENTS THE
MALAGAS MALAGAS
Speciality DANCERS and COMEDY DUO
In entire New DANCES and DUETS.
MADAM
MALAGA
In a repertorie of new French and Italian Songs.
MISS
ESSIE JENNINGS ESSIE JENNINGS
The Pet of all Australasia in new and popular numbers.
In addition our brilliant Cinema DRAMA.
BOOTLESS BABY
and our special
KEYSTONE COMEDY.
Popular Prices.
FOLLOW THE CROWD TO-NIGHT
TO THE OLD GAIETY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY,
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT BILL
MARY FULLER
in the great 5 act Drama
"THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK."
Showing how an unprotected girl while young is made a victim of a man's advances but how, as soon as she attains to years of discretion, threws off the evil influence and goes to the protection and love of a man of her own age.
A first rate comedy.
"A CIRCUMSTANTIAL SCANDAL."
A man sees his wife with his friend while he himself is talking to the friend's wife. Each of the four suspects the other of intrigue, though the whole affair was an accident and some hearty laughter is thus provided.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
ONLY EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.
SATURDAY NEXT
SPLENDID ALL-THE-EVENING DRAMA ENTITLED.
"ELUSIVE ESABEL"
IN SIX EXCITING PARTS.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

THE ASIAN CINEMA HALL
Kalbadevi Road Tram Junction.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30, 8 AND 10 P.M.
THIS WEEK'S DRAMA
"THE VEMPIRES OF THE NIGHT."
PATHE GAZETTE
and other Comic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	10	m 0 43	28 9	m 6 5	18 10
		0 34a	26 1	6 13a	16 8
Thur	11	m 1 3	28 8	m 7 20	17 8
		1 7a	26 1	6 43a	17 0
Fri.	12	m 1 32	28 4	m 7 48	17 8
		1 39a	25 11	7 13a	17 8
Sat.	13	m 1 57	28 0	m 8 16	18 7
		2 12a	25 7	7 44a	18 4
Sun.	14	m 2 23	27 6	m 8 47	18 8
		2 48a	25 3	8 18a	19 3
Mon.	15	m 2 52	26 11	m 9 23	18 8
		3 38a	24 10	8 58a	20 3
Tues.	16	m 3 38	26 4	m 10 8	18 7
		4 43a	24 6	9 51a	21 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 10 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 18m.
,, 11 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 19m.
,, 12 (Friday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 20m.
,, 13 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 20m.
,, 14 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 21m.
,, 15 (Monday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 21m.
,, 16 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 22m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916 Dec.	25th.	3h. 1.3m.	a.m.
First Quarter		31st.	5h. 37.3m.	p.m.
Full Moon	1917 Jan.	8th.	1h. 19.0m.	a.
Last Quarter	,,	16th.	5h. 13.1m.	p.m.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 10.

No rainfall of importance occurred. The disturbance affecting north-west India has been associated with a rapid rise of temperature.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in north-west India and south-east Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th January 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual in Sind. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess in lower Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in north-wes India are more marked to-dy and skies are lightly or moderately clouded to the west of a line joining Bhavnagar and Agra. Conditions remain slightly unsettled in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab and the extreme south.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 9th Jan. 1917

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	30.028 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.4 ,,
Dew Point	66.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.689 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5 ,,
Minimum ,, do. ,, do.	71.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	141 Miles.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
KILLED.
Second-Lieut G D Johnstone, Londons.
Major P A Lloyd-Jones, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G D Meldrum, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W Peacock, Irish Fusiliers.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut W Barraclouh, West Yorkshires.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.
Capt P Mandeville, West Yorkshires.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Capt J Giffen, Camerons.
Second-Lieut L E King-Stephens, Rifle Brigade.
ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
Second-Lieut C L Bentley, Highland L L
WOUNDED
Second-Lieut T J Airey, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W Balleny, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J M Brown, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G Brown, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S Bundy, Engineers.
Second-Lieut V A Clappan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt C M Cooper, Durhams.
Lieut A M Crompton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J G Crymble, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D J L Davie, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt T Dove, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt H A A F Harman, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut T Holdsworth, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W K Hudson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Lidster, Sherwoods.
Lieut J Loveys, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N McDonald, North Lancashires.
Lieut K J McKinnon, Northumberlands.
Capt F G Mee, Hempshires.
Lieut G H Parker, Field Artillery.
Lieut T B C Piggott, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L B Reynolds, Engineers.
Major H W Roberts, Garrison Artillery.
Capt V J E Ryan, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J W F Selby-Lowndes, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut H L H Tate, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J L C S Wallace, Scottish Borderers.
WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED PRISONERS.
Capt G L Boddington, Warwicks.
LONDON, Jan. 1.
KILLED.
Second-Lieut E R Hayward, Field Artillery.
Capt A C Trembath, East Surreys.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut C L Kay, Machinegun Corps.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.
Lieut B F Buck, Sherwoods.
Capt M C Diggens, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G Hedderwick, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut F M Lawledge, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T G G Sturrock, Royal Scots.
Capt C R Tidswell, Dragoons.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut T Bliss, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut M H Carne, Cornwall L. I.
Second-Lieut G W Holme, Field Artillery.
ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
Second-Lieut H D Pashley, Flying Corps.
WOUNDED.
Lieut-Col P Balfour, Gloucesters.
Major J D Barnsdale, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P H Barr, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A B Bishop, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R H Carter, Londons.
Second-Lieut G C Gardiner, Flying Corps.
Lieut-Col A G Graham, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut H R Hart, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J D Johnstone, Lancasters.
Lieut J S Mellor, Dragoons Guards.
Second-Lieut E Morris, Field Artillery.
Major W A Murray, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut K I Newell, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A F Raikes, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut F J Smith, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H G Thomas, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut G Topham, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T E Webster, Londons.
MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.
Second-Lieut E H H Woodward, West Surreys.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut C Glover, Yorkshires.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.
Second-Lieut F G Brinley, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H A Ballam, York and Lancasters.
Lieut G F Knight, Devons.
Capt T Mapplebeck, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A M Murray, Middlesex.

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on 09 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 3rd of Amardad, 1286.
Mahomedan: 16th of Rubee-Awal, 1335.
Hindu: 3rd of Posh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-14 Sunset 6-19.
Phase of the Moon: Last quarter, Jan. 16.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co. in "Eliza Comes to Stay" at 9-30.
Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Navasari Buildings, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee, Council Hall, 11 a.m.
A meeting of the contributors to the A. B. Vaidya Memorial Fund will be held at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), in the Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Girgaum.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Mails consisting of unregistered correspondence for China, and Japan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co. in "Hobson's Choice" at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 13.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co. Grand Farewell Performance at 9-30. Matinee at 6 p.m.
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive in Bombay on H. M. S. Northbrook at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Mails for Laurenco Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m.; Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon. Postings at the Town Sub Offices will be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co.'s Opening Performance, "Whose Baby Are You," at 9-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Company at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Jan. 10.

30. Camp exercise.—The Battalion will parade at Headquarters on Saturday 13th January 1917, at 8-30 a.m., and proceed to camp at Ganeshkhind. Dress—Drill order.

31. Miscellaneous.—A vacancy exists in the Lahore Division for a clerk on Rs. 120 per month. Any volunteers not in Government employ desirous of being recommended for employment should submit their names to Headquarter Office at once.

32. Decrease.—No. 4263, Volunteer J. M. Pocha, "C" Company, having resigned, is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

33. Increase.—No. 3828, Cadet M. M. Mandroina having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company as a volunteer.

34. Decrease.—No. 921, Res. D. S. Captain Reservists Co., having resigned, is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA,

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENARY.

To total number of patients treated in this dispensary December was 649, of whom 39 were males, 295 females, and 315 children.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Nyayshastri Bhawanishankar will conduct a class in Upanishads, this evening at 6-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

MEMON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated at the Aishabai Dispensary attached to the Memon General Hospital, during the month of December, was 3,004; out of these 1,043 were males, 1,825 females and 186, children.

N. M. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 3,705, of whom 539 were Parsis, 1,342 Hindus, 1,775 Mahomedans, 18 Christians and 31 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 119.

BURGLARY IM FORT STREET.

Mr. E. P. Golwalla, reports that somebody entered his office in Fort Street by climbing up the rain water pipe on Tuesday night and carried away currency notes and cash valued at Rs. 484 and some cheques from a drawer in his table which was found forced open.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were on Tuesday one attack and one death from plague, both reported from Market, and one attack and one death from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 83, against 71 on the corresponding day of last year and 58 on that of 1915.

HOMEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The Medical Officer in charge the Theosophical Society's Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary Fort, Bombay, reports that during the half year ending December 31st, 1916, there was an attendance of 1,749 patients of whom 1232 were males 409 females and the rest 108 were children. The hours of the Dispensary are from 11-30 a.m., to 1-30 p.m., (S.T.), excepting Sundays and Bank holidays.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT MAZAGAON.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Damoo Succaram, a coolie, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway residing at Kurla. It appeared that on Tuesday the deceased got out of a train at the Mazagon station and was going towards Wari Bunder, when whilst crossing the lines in the yard, he was knocked down by the engine of a local train. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

NANABHOY V. DADA.

APPLICATION FOR REVISION REJECTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Heaton.)

NANABHOY COWASJI v. HAJI AHMED HAJI HASUM DADA.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The applicant in his petition stated that on the 17th November 1910 the opponent Dada through his Solicitor Mr. Soorajmal B. Mehta lent to one Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff Rs. 2,400 on two hundees of that date for Rs. 1,200 each. This loan was negotiated by applicant who was then managing clerk to Mr. Soorajmal. The amounts were on due dates recovered by the applicant and duly handed over to the opponent and Mr. Soorajmal. On the 9th November 1911 the opponent advanced to the applicant the sum of Rs. 6,000 for the prosecution of a certain venture, the profits of which were to be divided in certain shares between the opponent, the applicant and a third person. The said venture did not come off and the amount was shortly after returned to the opponent.

In December 1914 the applicant left the service of Mr. Soorajmal and ever since Mr. Soorajmal has entertained feelings of enmity towards the applicant. On leaving Mr. Sooraimal the applicant was employed by Messrs. Vacha and Co. The opponent transferred all his work from Mr. Soorajmal to Messrs. Vacha and Co., at the same time. In the beginning of 1915 the opponent filed a civil suit in the High Court against Mr. Soorajmal through Messrs. Vacha and Co., for the taking of accounts of the moneys deposited with him by the opponent. In the said suit the opponent accused Mr. Soorajmal of having misappropriated large sums of money so deposited with him. Shortly afterwards and during the pendency of the said suit the opponent lodged a complaint before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, charging Mr. Soorajmal with having criminally misappropriated four sums of Rs. 8,000, 2,800, 1,000, and 700.

In February 1916 the opponent changed his solicitors, as the applicant believes owing to his being got round by Mr. Soorajmal, and appointed Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., as his solicitors, not for carrying the said suit through, but merely for the purpose of settling the said suit and for withdrawing the complaint to the police. The said suit was accordingly settled and the complaint was withdrawn unconditionally.

On the 7th of April 1917 the opponent lodged a complaint before the Third Presidency Magistrate charging the applicant with criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of Rs. 1,200 each and Rs. 3,000 mentioned above. The Magistrate directed a notice to be issued to the applicant to show cause why a summons should not be granted. On the 19th of April 1916 the applicant appeared before the Magistrate and himself applied that the notice be converted into summons alleging that the complaint was filed at the instigation of Mr. Soorajmal and courting a full and free inquiry. On the 9th of May 1916, which was the day fixed for hearing of the complaint the opponent appeared and through his pleader applied to be allowed to withdraw the case on the grounds that the complaint was not a "bona fide" one, that he had been instigated to file it by Mr. Soorajmal and that he had no evidence whatever in support of it. The Magistrate thereupon threatened the opponent that he would be sent to jail if he made allegations against a solicitor and declined the application for withdrawal.

On the next day of hearing the opponent withdrew his withdrawal alleging that he was induced to make the said application by being drugged with champagne and by divers other promises. The case was thereupon proceeded with.

On the 22nd June 1916 the applicant applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a transfer of his case from the file of the trying Magistrate on the ground that the latter had made observations from the Bench which made the applicant apprehend that justice would not be done to him. The application was dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The case was thereupon once again taken up by the Third Presidency Magistrate and after a great many hearings the Magistrate on the 12th August 1916 expressed his opinion that he was going to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused and to acquit him. Judgment to this effect was given on the 22nd August 1916. The applicant then applied for sanction to prosecute the opponent for perjury, but it was refused. Aggrieved by the said decision the applicant prayed for review thereof by the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel refused to grant a rule.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla, with Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the applicant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF JANUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

576-16.—S A Tyabji, Abdul Rehman bin Abdulla & anr v. Lakshman Yenkoji & anr, Judah & S.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

473-16.—Captain & V, Kooverji Pitamber, a firm v. Mukundlal Pearelal, a firm, Rustomji & Gir.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

1398-15.—Bhai K & G, Gadmal Goomanmal, a firm v. Jesrup Bejnath, a firm, Bik Dh & P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

768-15 C P D Cunha Robert Nicholas De Monte and anr v Alexander Pereira and ors Daphtary F and D.
551-16—Jehangir M and S Bhagwan Tullock and Co a firm v Jagannath Dharmaji Patel Jamsetjee R and D.
1194-15—Dastur and Co Messrs Ruttonsey Bhojraj and Co a firm v Ismail Haji Cassum Wadia G and Co.
567-15—Madhowji K and Ch Jamkuvahu widow v. Haji Essa Haji Abdul Shakhoor Purnanand and Co.
715-07—Raghavaya N and Co Shaik Assunmal and ors v S A Kalathamor and anr Bhaishanker K & G Madhowji K & C.
401-15—In person Anandrao Narayenrao v Naginlal Maganlal Parekh and anr Mehta D & L.
1031-13—In person Govindchand Gulabchand a firm v Ganesh Vishnu Hasabnis and ors Mausuklal & Co D J Mantri.
740-14—Madhowji K & C Ishwardas Lakhmidas & anr v Badriprasad Tikaram and ors. Bhimji and Co., Ardeshir H D & Co Daphtary E and D Part Heard by Beaman J 17-7-15.
1061-15—Nanu H and Co, Gopikabai widow v Sakharam Mahadeo Khedekar and ors, Jamsetji R and D. Raghavaya N and Co.
1323-15—Shroff D and D, Bai Saraswati v Muljji Bhimji and anr.
282-16—Mulla and M. Sultanalli Tyaballi v Esoofalli Abdul Hoosein a firm and ors, Jehangir and S.
241-16—Jamsedji R and D, Bomonji Rustomji Parelwalla v Umedram Jivabhai and Co a firm, Amin and D.
1351-15—Mulji and Tha, Gordhandas Dwarkadas v Vallabhdas Runchoddas and anr, Chitnis M and K, Manecklal and Co.
796-16—Judah and S, Laxmibai widow v Ramu alias Govind Wasudeo Mahtre, Unwalla P and P.
686-16—C P De Cunha, Peter Augustin Pereira v Manoel Francis Pereira and ors, C P D Cunha, Motichand and D. Kharas and Co.
110-16—Motichand and D, Lalloo Nemji v Lalji Doongersey and anr, Tyabji D and Co.
1450-15.—Ard H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj & anr, Matu J & M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

73-15.—Dubash & Co., Ibrahim Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Fatmabai & ors, Mulla & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Rambalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Hurmukhrai and ors Sunderdas & Co. Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES,

726-15.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co. a firm Captain and V.
79-16.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co. a firm Captain and Vaidya.
80-16.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co. a firm Captain and Vaidya.

LONG CAUSES.

1010-15.—Malvi H M & R, Motilal Agiaram v. Ladhuram Dhanraj, Motichand & D.
1323-14.—Bhaishanker K and G, Ebji Umersey a firm v. Madhavji Virji and ors Madhowjee K & C, Shroff D & D.
1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropolo widow v. Alexandra Macropolo and anr.
1448-15—Sabnis and G Bai Nandibai Widow and anr v. Jivibai widow, Edgelow G W & Co.
620-16—Motichand and D Sha Runshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher and ors Pandia & Co.
1182-15—S A Tyabji Bhicoobai widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Manchershaw & N, M B Chothia.
722-16—Jehangir & S Pestonji Rustomji Pathan and ors v. Dhanjibhai Dossabhai Narielwalla Wadia G and Co.
665-16—C P D'Cunha Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm Captain and Vaidya.
775-16—Amin and D Hyderalli Abdul Kayani v. Framji Shapurji Patick and ors Merwanji K & Co.
502-16—Mulla and M Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors Mehta D & L.
712-16—Captain and V Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoossein Alava Payne & Co.
657-16—N C Dalal (for a pauper) Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors Shroff D & D.
1362-14—Motichand & D Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr. Amin & Desai, Purnanand & Co.
1229-16—Pandia & Co. Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai, widow and anr Purnanand & Co.

VENDORS' CONTRACT SYSTEM

BOMBAY JUDGMENT REVERSED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

SHRINIVASDAS BAVRI v. MEHERBAI AND OTHERS.

Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reversed in mail week a judgment of the High Court of Bombay of November 11, 1914, which had affirmed a decision of Mr. Justice McLeod.

Mr. Upjohn, K.C., and Sir William Garth appeared for the appellant; Mr. Cunliffe, K.C., and Mr. E. B. Raikes for the respondents.

Lord Parker, delivering their Lordships' judgment, said that the appeal arose in a vendor and purchaser summons in the Bombay High Court. The vendors were bound by their contract to deduce "a marketable title free from all reasonable doubts" to the property which they contracted to sell. The question was whether they had discharged that obligation. Both the Courts below had answered that question in the affirmative. The purchaser was now appealing. The vendors had produced a certified copy of a registered release in 1902 of the property contracted to be sold from an equitable charge created 10 years before. They refused to supply evidence of the death of the mortgagee and the existence of his sole heir and legal representative, who had made the release, on the ground that the recitals in the release itself were sufficient proof of the facts recited. Although recitals in a deed were only evidence as against the parties to the deed or those who claimed through or under them it had long been the custom of conveyancers, at any rate in this country, to provide in contracts of sale and purchase that recitals in deeds of a certain age should be sufficient to satisfy a purchaser of the truth of the fact recited.

The existence of such a custom was material whenever a purchaser was bound to accept a marketable title, for the insertion of a usual condition in a contract of resale could not be depreciatory. In this country the usual condition (now recognized by statute) was confined to deeds dated not less than 20 years before the contract, and there was no evidence of any custom among Bombay conveyancers relating to more recent deeds. In their Lordships' opinion, a condition making the recitals in the release of 1902 evidence of the facts recited would have been depreciatory, especially having regard to the fact that the vendors could not produce one of the title-deeds deposited for the purpose of the equitable charge or the equitable charge itself. In these circumstances their Lordships would humbly advise his Majesty to reverse the orders appealed from with costs here and below and to order the return to the purchaser of his deposit with interest at the usual rate allowed in such cases by the Courts in Bombay (or in case the parties differed at the rate, to be fixed by the High Court), and the cost of investigating the vendors' title.

DEAD BODY IN A GUNNY BAG.

MURDERED WOMAN IDENTIFIED.

The dead body of a Hindu woman, which was found lying in a gunny bag in Hansraj Lane near the Byculla Bridge on Tuesday, was removed to the Morgue. Mr. Kirtikar of the Criminal Identification Department was instructed by Mr. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., to take the finger impression of the deceased. On examining his records he came to the conclusion that the deceased was one Nagoobai, alias Maribai, who had been to jail several times for committing theft. Saban Babaji, P. C. 530, G., who had arrested her in one of these case for stealing some clothes belonging to Bhaguba, a Hindu woman, residing at Mahim, identified the body as that of Nagubai, who he said was a Christian coolie. He had not seen her since that case. Bhaguba also identified the body as that of Nagubai, who, she said, had stolen her clothes some years ago and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. She had no doubt as to the identity. She had not seen her since that case and knew nothing more about her.

Nothing is yet known as to how the deceased came by her death and who left her in the gunny bag near the bridge. The Police entertain some doubts as to the identity of the deceased and are making further enquiries in the matter.

An inquest was held by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, and further enquiry was adjourned.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF DIAMONDS.

ACCUSED GETS THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Nandrao Yeshwantrao with criminal misappropriation of diamonds etc., worth Rs. 556 belonging to a jeweller Manekla Chunilal, who has a shop in Mumbadevi. The accused took the precious stones on approval in June last promising to return them in a short time, but ran away to Mangalore. He was arrested there and brought down to Bombay. The property was recovered from a Marwadi to whom it had been pledged by the accused. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Lado Gopal Jat with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,350 belonging to Surajmal Badri Narayan, a commission agent.

The accused was employed in the firm of the complainant for the purpose of paying and receiving monies on hundis. On the 21st of December the accused was given Rs. 3,350 to pay on hundis, but he failed to return and was traced to Srinadhopur in Central India, where Rs. 3,297 were recovered from him. The prosecution asked for a heavy sentence as cases of this nature were becoming very frequent in Bombay. The accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

GHEE-SELLER FINED RS. 50.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Excise Inspector Velloze charged Jivan Gangaran, a ghee-seller, with possessing five grains of cocaine on the 9th, instant. The accused was fined Rs. 50 or in default sentenced to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT FOLLOWERS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Borodin of the C.I.D. charged Mr. Ignatius Britto with criminal breach of must in respect of six amounts aggregating Rs. 70. The prosecution case was the accused accompanied the Supply and Transport followers, who were enrolled in Lucknow, to Bombay. He was given several amounts by these men to be sent by postal money order to their relatives, which the accused misappropriated. Ornaments worth Rs. 23 were recovered from him. The accused was sentenced to fourteen weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Priestly charged Diogo Fonsica, with committing theft as a servant of 22 pieces of velvet belonging to the firm of Messrs. Cory Bros., the property being valued at Rs. 2,537, Mr. DeQuadros, pleader, defended the accused.

Namdeo Shivram, a partner in the firm, said that last December he imported from France velvet bearing number 5001, which was mortgaged with the Mercantile Bank for Rs 25,000 and kept in the E warehouse of the Victoria Docks. On the 16th idem he took away one case to the office and on opening it found two pieces short. The value of the pieces was Rs. 240. He then asked one of his friends named Bhagwandas, to inquire into the matter. Bhagwandas succeeded in tracing 11 pieces from a shop at Champagally. Afterwards the witness had all the cases kept in the warehouse opened and found 22 pieces short. Information was given to the Police, who traced six more pieces from Baroda, they having been taken there for sale by a Bori named Sheikhalli Allibhai.

Sheikhalli Mahomedalli, examined by Inspector Shaw, said he was a tinsman. He had his shop at Duncan Road. He knew the accused. About a month and a half ago one Dossabhoy, a Parsi, came to his shop and said he would send two cases of velvet, which he had bought at an auction sale. When the cases were received the witness paid Dossabhoy Rs. 744. Dossabhoy informed the witness at the time that he would have to give a share from the money to the accused. On the next day the witness sold 12 pieces to a Bori for Rs. 850.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

PROPOSAL TO CONFER LL. D. DEGREE ON VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, the 27th instant at 5-45 p.m., when Degrees wil be conferred on passed candidates and the election of three members of the Board of Accounts will be held.

The Senate will then consider a motion from Dr. Harold H. Mann to the effect that, as recommended by the Syndicate and notwithstanding anything contained in regulation 12 in Engineering, the whole of the next B.Ag. Examination under the old regulations be held in Poona.

Among other subjects that will come for consideration at the meeting will be the assimilation of the course in Biology for the Preliminay Scientific Examination in the course in the same subject prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Science, a proposal to dispense with the requirement of voting papers being forwarded to the Registrar by registered post; amendment of regulation 22 of the new regulations in Arts, revision of the present syllabuses of the theoretical work prescribed in Physics for the Intermediate Science, Pass B.A., and Subsidiary B.Sc. Examinations, and a proposal to frame regulations for the condonation of a deficiency of marks in one subject at the Matriculation, B.Com., Law and Medical Examinations analogous to the present 40 per cent rule applicable to the Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science, B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations.

LL.D. FOR DR. MACKICHAN.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, has given notice of his intention to move "That, as recommended by the Syndicate in conformity with the first condition of Section 17 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on the Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Principal, Wilson College, Bombay, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, on the ground that as an educationist and scholar of distinction and ripe experience, who has laboured strenuously to further the educational interests of this Presidency during the last forty-two years of his public life in the City of Bombay he is, in the opinion of the Senate, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree

NEW FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held immediatly after the disposal of the above business when consideration will be given to the question of the constitution of a separate Faculty of Science and consequential revision of the constitution of the Syndicate.

TORTURED BELGIUM.

M. MAETERLINCK'S CALL TO U. S.

The "New York Tribune" prints an appeal by M. Maeterlinck, the distinguished Belgian author and poet, to the American people to intervene to save the Belgians from Germany's monstrous inhumanity. The appeal is telegraphed from Paris by the "Tribune's" correspondent, to whom M. Maeterlinck said:

"Tell the American people that the whole world is watching them to see if they still retain the spirit of their fathers, the founders of their great country. Does America understand what is being done to Belgium and the Belgians? There are not words in the human language to tell the story; there is no precedent in history. One must go back beyond the Deluge.

"What Rome did was to make slaves and care for them tenderly and preserve their lives and usefulness. What Germany is doing is wholesale murder. She seeks to destroy a race. Germany is practising not merely slavery but also death. The population of all Belgium is being systematically starved into consumption, and other diseases stalk through the land. The miserable inhabitants are dying like animals; women and children are being herded into Germany to make munitions for the German army, and every man between the ages of 18 and 30 is being taken not to German factories but to the German trenches.

"There are 50,000 Belgians under forced labour digging trenches for the Germans behind Soissons. They are half-starved men seized from the factories and dragged into the frozen fields of winter, clothed often only in a single garment and driven with the bayonet to dig trenches and set up wire entanglements. Only on Saturday I received word of the death of one of my old friends. He had been seized by one of the German slave gangs and was killed in the first-line German trenches behind Soissons.

"LET AMERICA ACT!"

"That is not war. That is murder. That is butchery. The United States signed treaties with Germany agreeing to abide by the principles of humanity in making war. Germany has broken these treaties, broken her faith, broken her word. Now let America act; let America at the head of a league of neutrals force Germany into the road of humanity. No mere words will suffice; there must be summary action. All the world knows of the friendship of the American people for Belgium. Let them now force their will on the Government and make the Government act. I have watched the recent signs of a rising of the American people. It has been hard to understand why they have not risen before, but now they seem to be in motion. The world is watching to see if the strength of their fathers still lives in them. They are the only leaders great enough, powerful enough, to act. Force alone will serve."

BEGGAR NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

PROPOSED SEGREGATION CAMP.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala presiding.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he wished to draw the Committee's attention to a fact which he had noticed whilst signing the returns of the weekly expenditure that afternoon. He found an entry of Rs. 920 paid to the Municipal solicitors for expenses incurred by the President in the High Court proceedings. He protested against the payment being made without the sanction of the Corporation.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the special measures that are being taken to prevent the spread of plague from Poona and other Districts to the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner in the course of his letter dated the 4th instant stated: "I forward herewith for information a copy of correspondence indicating the manner in which it has been arranged to protect the city from possible foci of the disease due to beggars wandering about the streets. I am not in a position to furnish the Corporation at present with an exact estimate of the cost of these measures, but I hope that it will not exceed Rs. 10,000. I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the transfer of funds indicated in the accompanying transfer statement."

On the 7th December the Health Officer wrote to the Commissioner of Police, as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that there is every possibility of a strong recrudescence of plague in Bombay owing to its prevalence in the adjoining districts. As you are aware, there are many beggars and poor persons sleeping in the streets without any proper accommodation and under conditions which harbour vermin. I should be much obliged if you will co-operate with me in the protection of the public from these possible foci of disease and for that purpose approach Government to provide a segregation camp where these persons could be sent and kept under observation. The camps we provide are for persons removed from infected houses and could not be used for the class of persons I allude to."

On the 22nd December 1916, the Commissioner of Police wrote to the Municipal Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to state that I have looked up the protective measures jointly taken by the Municipality and the Police prior to the year 1901. Act 4 of 1902 amending the City Police Act vests in the Commissioner of Police certain powers for dealing with pauper immigrants when it appears to him that their continued residence in the City is likely to cause an outbreak or spread of epidemic diseases. Under section 27 of the above Act I have power to cause pauper immigrants so to conduct themselves as shall seem necessary in order to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases. This would enable me to collect such beggars and detain them in a segregation camp. I have further powers to cause such beggars to remove themselves within such time as I may prescribe, and I would therefore be able to pass on such beggars as are concentrated in the segregation camp to their homes within a week of their removal to the camp. These powers which were specifically delegated to the Commissioner of Police as a result of the difficulties attendant upon the removal of gangs of beggars in the Bombay plague epidemics would, I think, meet the Executive Health Officer's suggestion. If they do three financial questions have to be decided:—

(1) The provision of a segregation camp.

(2) The feeding of beggars whilst in the camp.

(3) The cost of their tickets and subsistence allowance to their homes.

If the Municipality will bear these charges, I am in a position and ready to co-operate as soon as the segregation camp is ready. At the same time I think it desirable, pending settlement of this question, that protective arrangements, similar to those made in previous epidemics, should be put in train to prevent an influx of beggars by road or rail. Such beggars would be arriving in smaller numbers and could be dealt with by me at once under the above-quoted section. I think the establishment of Municipal posts for the purpose at the Bandra and Mahim Causeways is a matter of great urgency, and if you establish these and other posts, I will on hearing from you, warn the Divisional Police concerned to co-operate."

On the 27th December 1916, the Municipal Commissioner wrote to the Commissioner of Police:—

"I propose to ask the Corporation to supplement the plague grant, to meet the charges on account of the provision of a segregation camp, the feeding of beggars while in the camp and the cost of their tickets and subsistence allowance while returning to their homes. Meanwhile, I am asking the Executive Health Officer to arrange as early as possible for a segregation camp and to inform you when it is ready, and also, pending the Corporation's sanction to an additional grant, to meet the charges from his ordinary allotment for plague. The Executive Health Officer will also establish Municipal posts at Bandra and Mahim Causeways and the railway stations and will inform you when this has been done. I request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary orders and instructions to the divisional police."

Sir Sassoon David proposed that the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 be sanctioned subject to the approval of the Corporation and that Government be asked to contribute a moiety of the expenditure in view of the fact that the measures were intended for the protection of the whole of the Presidency.

The motion was carried.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 11, 1917.

A HOT POTATO.

We are glad to note, and indeed we cordially welcome, the anxiety evidenced in certain quarters to repudiate the suggestion contained in the letter of Mr. Lionel Curtis to place India under the dominance of a reformed Imperial Government in which the self-governing dominions would enjoy representation on equal terms with the United Kingdom. It is true that these hasty repudiations, are combined with futile attempts to throw ridicule on those who have made a timely exposure of the conspirings that were afoot, but that need not lessen our appreciation of the fact that the production of the "blood and iron" programme in cold print has evoked in those quarters where these Empire-makers have, or had, influential friends a desire on the part of those friends speedily to wash their hands of any association with these sinister projects. It is all to the good that the "Madras Mail" and "The Times of India" dissociate themselves in the strongest terms from any sympathy with any project involving the subjection of India to a Colonialised Government. The "Madras Mail" holds, "as firmly as any Indian Nationalist," that to give the Dominions "a share in the control of Indian policy without simultaneously giving India a share in the control of the common Imperial policy would be intolerable," and it haughtily refuses to discuss a principle which is "so evidently right." "The Times of India," is equally emphatic." "Any idea" it says "of the joint responsibility of the Dominions for the Government of India, until such time as India enters the Federated Empire on equal terms with all other constituents, and particularly before India has reached a full settlement regarding the status of India in the Dominions, is to our mind absolutely inconceivable."

That, as we have said, is all to the good. But the matter has assumed too much importance and gravity to enable us to rest content with the repudiation of Mr. Curtis by a couple of journals, which endeavour at the same time to exculpate him and his distinguished friends from the suspicion of harbouring any such intentions. We have pointed out over and over again that there is no escape from Mr. Curtis's meaning or his categoric statement that his letter represents the views of "Meston, Marris and Chirol." The Madras paper complains of those who write "as if Mr. Lionel Curtis were the Round Table organisation." As a matter of fact he is the Round Table organisation. He is touring and studying as their accredited representative and the volume, the material for which is to be completed before he leaves India, will be accepted throughout the Empire as the Round Table view, which that organisation and its many powerful friends will do their best to get accepted by the British and Colonial electorates. If that is so and if we have, as we have, Mr. Curtis laying down, (i,) the premiss that India is unfitted for self-government or any sort of representation but the very limited advisory or consultative form which she at present enjoys, and, (2,) that his new and reformed Imperial Government must assume control of India in its internal and external affairs and let the Empire face the consequences,—he has been brought up in the "Damn the Consequences" school of Lord Milner,—it is childish to pretend that there is nothing to make a fuss about and no need for apprehension. We have never suggested, nor has anyone else, as far as we are aware, that this scheme of Colonial domination over India "lurks in the bosom of any responsible Minister of the Crown, or in the minds of the King's vicegerent in India and his Council," as the "Times of India" has it. In fact, we are prepared to go further than our contemporary, which curiously enough says it writes "subject to correction," when expressing the belief that no such idea has ever been adumbrated by the Government. We are prepared to say that without any fear of any possibility of correction. But this old ruse of contradicting something that nobody has ever said in order to divert attention from the actual facts really will not do. The fact is that Mr. Curtis has enjoyed an amount of official hospitality and assistance in this country that has exceeded the limits of what official courtesy demands. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, his Inspector-General of Police and a notorious protagonist of reactionaryism and repression sit down with Mr. Curtis to settle a letter, in which his and their views are set forth, not merely adumbrating such a scheme but actually outlining it as the right and only policy, and the letter is then handed over to the Government Press for printing. That does not implicate the Government of India, or the Viceroy or anybody else but Sir James Meston and Mr. Marris, but it implicates them in such a way that wherever Mr. Curtis now goes in this country suspicion will be cast on those who afford him official hospitality. But, however that may be, Sir James Meston and Mr. Marris must be called to account for this intermeddling with dangerous political schemes for the future governance of India,—schemes which, as they foresee, may provoke an agitation leading to bloodshed. And a most uncomfortable impression will be left on the public mind unless the Government of India publicly repudiates them, not because the public will suppose thereby that the Government of India has itself been flirting with schemes of this sort, or would have anything to do with them, but because it would be astonishing and deplorable if the Indian public were again to be allowed to suppose, as unfortunately they have been allowed to suppose in some notorious instances, that officials can pull the political strings from behind the scenes with impunity, and that there is no protection for the people from officials who mix themselves up with political schemes for the repression of Indian aspirations, even when the exposure is as glaring as in the present instance.

We must protest finally against the attempt to cast the responsibility for any bitterness of feeling that may have been created by recent controversies on the shoulders of India. We do not suppose that there is a single Indian who has not welcomed and responded in his heart to the genuine cordiality of the messages which have reached the Viceroy during the last few days from Canada and Australia. We believe that there is no country in the world where there could be so little bitterness remaining among the people after the events of the last few years. It is monstrous to say that anyone has been "hurling abuse at the Dominions." Indians are only too ready for a rapprochement between this country and the Dominions, and they recognise that in the Dominions, at least, there is evidence of a genuine change in the angle of vision. It is the interfering friends, who have their own axes to grind and their own interests to serve, that are to be feared. On the day when India stands face to face with the Dominions as an equal partner in the Imperial Council Chamber and can fight for her own causes without the help of these intermediaries, there will be little likelihood of her being unable to settle all differences with equal consideration for her own self-respect and the legitimate claims of her partners in the Empire. Indians do not want to dictate to or threaten the Dominions, as is suggested, but they want their rights, and it is useless to ask them to enter into any sort of discussion which does not prescribe that as the essential requirement of a settlement.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

It is one of the perpetual ironies inseparable from conditions of modern India that it should be necessary over and over again to re-state truisms that in other more fortunate countries are tacitly taken for granted. In the course of his Convocation address to the Calcutta University, Lord Chelmsford, while discussing the purpose that should inform University Education, told the students that they "should come out men to take up the duties of citizenship and play your part in the common life." That is a dictum as unquestionable as it is wholesome. The point at issue, however, is whether the fullest opportunities and facilities are offered to the students in their University career to equip themselves adequately and to the best of their individual capacities and aspirations for those "duties of citizenship" which, as Lord Chelmsford rightly emphasised, will enable them to "play their part in the common life."

To those who are even superficially acquainted with the University life in this country, it is only too evident that whether directly by the prescribed courses of studies and the teaching imparted, or indirectly by encouraging them to an intelligent study of current questions, no conscious and honest attempt is made to enable college students to acquire a political training. On the other hand, the policy that seems to find active support among those in authority in our Universities is to regard politics, especially current politics, as a dangerous thing that students are in all possible ways, advised and, in not a few cases ordered, to eschew. This policy, it does not need any imagination to realise, is as much at variance with the purpose of University Education as enunciated by Lord Chelmsford as with the conditions of things as they are in India and the spirit of British institutions that pervades the general atmosphere of Indian life. As a great Indian not very long ago said,

"influences are at work around us which bid every one, 'nor sit, nor stand, but go'! The very air we breathe is laden with a longing for change. Old beliefs are crumbling. New adjustments of ideas have become necessary, and amidst this general commotion which has been very properly called 'unrest,' it was not to be expected that our students alone should continue to stand where they did."

The potency of these influences is even more widespread and intense to-day than it was when these words were spoken. Those, therefore, who feel called upon to disparage the Indian student, because he begins to feel an interest in politics very early,—and this interest is becoming more and more pronounced daily,—and even think it necessary to put an end to this state of things, are doing a positive disservice to the Empire as well as to this country. For they fail to realize that the political situation of the country being an exceptional one it is inevitable that the students should begin to take an interest in the affairs of their country rather sooner than might be the case elsewhere. This state of things is bound to last as long as that political situation continues essentially unaltered. People of every self-governing country are actuated both by the sentiment of patriotism and a sense of responsibility and these two together are brought into play in their political life. In India where even for the elders there is not too much scope for a constructive share in the administration of the country, it is but natural that politics must,—especially in the case of the young who, in Lord Chelmsford's words, "dream dreams, see visions and are stirred by causes which catch the imagination and arouse enthusiasm",—resolve itself largely into a somewhat negative form of patriotism. "An interest in politics," as the late Mr. Gokhale said once,

"is, to the Indian student, the same thing as an interest in his country. And to such interest all that is earnest, all that is self-respecting, all that is chivalrous, all that is patriotic in his nature, is continually impelling him. England herself has introduced into the country ideas which preach to us the dignity and high worth of patriotism, of freedom, of self-government and which tell us of the contempt which, in the eye of all self-governing people, covers those who accept their subjection in a slavish spirit. Our politics to-day is for the most part a spread of these ideas among the people, and an attempt to apply them to our present condition. And it is inevitable that the most impressionable minds in the country should be the most affected by them."

This manifestation of patriotism should not, and cannot, be stifled. Every effort, on the other hand, needs to be made by those who control University education, as well as by the leaders of public opinion, to direct it into channels of high purpose and earnest endeavour in the service of the country, by a guidance that guides and is welcomed rather than one which orders and is resented.

Notes of the Day.

A Reuter's Cable.

The following Reuter's telegram was not cabled to India, but appeared in the Straits papers, dated London, December 22nd:

"The 'Times', in an editorial on the memorandum to the Viceroy from nineteen representatives of the Imperial Legislative Council, says that the document, which does not bear the name of a single representative of the fighting races in India or of a single member of the Punjab, can hardly be held to embody the views of all the Indian communities, while the memorandum appears as if it had been drafted in haste and without careful consideration. Indian politicians generally and the signatories generally, and the signatories to the memorandum in particular, would be well advised to remember that the culminating phases of the greatest war in history do not constitute an appropriate time for pressing extravagant and unworkable demands."

Such interest as the paragraph has, is mainly as an item of Indian news, and it would therefore be interesting to know why it was withheld from India, the discriminating Reuter however favouring the Straits with the "Times" message. Not of course that we think it was worthwhile for Reuter to waste money over the transmission of the "news," or for the Straits newspapers to waste space over its publication. But the point is why should Reuter so sedulously and extensively reproduce the opinions of a journal notorious for its violent partizanship so far as Indian questions are concerned, and why,—in any event,—cable them to the Straits? Is there more in this than meets the eye?

Why Not Bombay?

From the communiqué that the Punjab Government have issued, which we publish in another column, it is satisfactory to find that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has realised that "in the present crisis it is the duty of Government to provide means for the satisfaction of the loyal desire to serve the Empire." He therefore proposes, following the example of the Bengali Double Company, to raise a company or double company from among the matriculates and graduates of the Punjab University. The terms of enlistment are to be ordinary terms, except that, as in the case of Bengal, men will enlist for the duration of the war, with the option of continuing to serve at its close. This appeal is mainly to the educated middle class, any young man who has passed the Entrance Examination of the University being eligible, whether he has joined college or not. Why should Bombay not follow suit? There can be no possible difficulty in raising a Double Company from among the students of the Presidency on the same lines. Unsatisfactory as the Government policy so far has been in treating the patriotic sentiments of young Indians, they will, we feel sure, with their characteristic chivalry rise to the occasion, *honoris causa*.

War News!

PLOT AGAINST INDIA.

AMAZING DETAILS.

GERMANS TO INVADE FROM SIAM.

WORLDWIDE SCHEME.

INDIAN ACCOMPLICES CONVICTED.

SIX DEATH SENTENCES.

These were the sensational and flaring head-lines in large type that caught our eye in an enterprising Calcutta contemporary. Jaded as one is, apt to be in these history-in-the-making days, we confess to have turned to the account heralded by these violently veracious sub-titles with zest,—only to find that it was the Associated Press message from Lahore on the judgment of the Special Tribunal which appeared in our columns, as in most other journals in India, several days ago. "Germans to invade from Siam" is good.

German War Aims.

The German papers contain proof that the free discussion of war aims has suddenly been allowed with an object and the object is the creation of public opinion favourable to the Government's policy. The "Kolinsche Volkszeitung" has a highly significant and characteristically casuistical article which in one breath assures France that Germany seeks no conquest in her territory, and in the next coolly proposes to impose upon her a war indemnity and to take away from her the famous mining district of Briey. It declares that

We, in Germany, are waging no war of conquest upon France, who knows, or ought to know, that she can get back her hapless villages and towns, . . . without any further price in blood, if she will only renounce the mirage of her revanche and abandon her dreams of conquests, in return for nothing more than these concessions which are needful to safeguard us against a new attack.

"Frontier Rectification."

What are those concessions? After pointing out that while, according to certain estimates, Germany's enemies hold in pawn her Colonies, representing a capital value of £100,000,000, Germany has in Northern France a mortgage worth £750,000,000, it proceeds to argue that Germany is in a position to demand as the redemption price for Northern France something more than Colonies—this quite apart from the fact that we are victorious over France, and can, therefore, claim from her damages in territory or money, or, rather in territory as well as money. If, therefore, in addition to a war indemnity, we were to limit ourselves to a demand for a better regulation of our frontiers, no one would accuse us of greed and exorbitant claims.

The "frontier rectification" amounts to the cession by France of the mining district of Briey which Germany needs "to procure our supply of iron ore in time of war." The following about the Roumanians from the Sofia journal "Kambana," nominally the mouthpiece of the "Broad Socialists" is an indication of the extent to which the Bulgars have imbibed Teutonic "Kultur":—

"Destruction! Destruction down to the root! That vile nation deserves not vengeance, but destruction. Not because of its sins in the past and present, but for the sake of the future welfare of humanity for the sake of the normal development of history this nation must disappear from off the face of the earth, as a cancerous growth from the body. It is necessary that once more the sword of Attila and Tamerlane be drawn in order to purge the valley of the Danube of these descendants of Roman rubbish who have become beasts." "Destruction! Christ himself has said that the tares in the field must be torn up in good time or they will choke and destroy the good ears of corn."

LORD & LADY WILLINGDON AT KARACHI.

WAR HOSPITALS INSPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 10.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon are on a three days' visit to Karachi, principally to inspect the war relief and war hospital work here. They depart to-morrow evening. The visit is practically private in nature. No official programme has been published, no addresses have been presented. It is hoped that one of the results of the visit will be a *modus vivendi* between the Sind Women's Branch of the War Fund and the Sind Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. Lady Willingdon will separately receive the workers of the two institutions at Government House. Lord Willingdon will receive a Mahomedan deputation. Finally their Excellencies will visit the site of the proposed cattle farm, which is designed to preserve and develop Karachi's famous breed of milch cattle.

This morning Lord and Lady Willingdon again left H. M. S. Northbrook, where they are quartered during their visit to Karachi, and proceeded to Government House. Here Lady Willingdon received the Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association. At noon Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Indian troops war hospital where they were received by Colonel Philson A.D.M.S., and the Officer Commanding the hospital, Colonel Morwood. Thence their Excellencies proceeded to No. 37 hospital in the artillery barracks accompanied by Sir Pardey Lukis. Later in the afternoon their Excellencies visited the Station Hospital where they were shown round by the Officer Commanding the hospital, Lieut.-Col. Clark, and by Mr. H. C. Mules, Chairman, and Mr. F. S. Punnett, Honorary Secretary of the Sind Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. Thereafter the party proceeded to the Rest Camp, the Convalescent Camp, and the Scurvy Camp, where they were met by Lieut.-Col. Forster and Captain Martelli. This evening Lady Willingdon received at Government House the lady workers of the Sind Women's Branch. To-night their Excellencies attend the performance of "Raffles" at the Palace Theatre in aid of the funds of the Sind Women's Branch.

Official and Personal.

The Visitors' Book of H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon will again be kept at the Secretariat and at the Lower Gate Lodge from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily (except Sundays) from to-morrow.

The proposed visit of the Commander-in-Chief to Allahabad will not take place.

The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab will leave Lahore on Monday next for a tour in the Lower Bari Doab colony and will return to Lahore on Sunday, the 21st.

Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archæology in India, will be in Ceylon from 18th to 30th January and will visit Kandy, Anuradhapura and Polonnanuwa. One of the main objects of his visit to Ceylon is to present some of the recently discovered Budhist relics to the Budhistic community.

The services of Capt. P. M. Rennie, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, for appointment as Health Officer, Notified Area, Delhi.

The mail which left Bombay on December 18 was delivered in London on January 8.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ON 150-MILE FRONT.

MITAU SERIOUSLY MENACED.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN NORTH.

ADVANCE ON MITAU.

ENEMY ATTACKS ON THE OITUZ REPELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 10.

A Russian wireless communiqué says we threw back the enemy offensive, westward of Riga and captured an island in the Western Dvina river, north of Dvinsk, seven machine-guns and four trench mortars.

We defeated the attacks south of the Oituz river.

The Roumanians fell back six versts west of Monestar and Kachinul, on the Kazino river.

We took up new positions on the line of the Putna and Sereth rivers.

RUSSIANS RECAPTURE GLAUDON ISLAND.

ADVANCE STEP BY STEP IN MOLDAVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 10.

A wireless German official message says in a heavy snowstorm the Russians recaptured the Glaudon Island, north of Illuxt.

An attempt against the west bank of the Dvina failed.

The enemy is tenaciously defending the valleys in the Bereczk Mountains into the Moldavian plain. We are advancing step by step.

RUSSIAN MENACE TO MITAU.

RAPID ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 10.

The island in the Dvina captured by the Russians is about a hundred miles south-east of Riga.

A German communiqué speaks of the Russian raids in the vicinity of Friedrichstadt, fifty miles east of Mitau, hence it is apparent that the renewed Russian activity in the north extends over a front of approximately a hundred and fifty miles, including important strategic positions, of which Mitau is the most important as the depot for stores and the junction of many railways and roads and situated on the navigable River Aa.

It was a German attack which developed the important Russian counter-offensive, which has already brought the Russians to wit'in a dozen miles of Mitau. The positions they captured between the western extremity of Lake Babit and the village of Kalnzem were strongly fortified tiers, a considerable height above flat country and their conquest directly menaces Mitau.

1,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Jan. 10.

The Russians have captured 1,000 prisoners and a score of guns, including heavy-guns, south-west of Riga.

GERMAN CAPTURES AT BRAILA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 10.

German correspondents claim that 300 waggonloads of grain were captured at Braila. They confirm the destruction of factories and state that most of the population remains.

GERMAN PRESSURE IN MOLDAVIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Received 10-50 p.m., Jan. 10.

A "Times" message from Jassy says that it is not doubted that the Germans are aiming at the immediate occupation of the whole of Roumania. Despite the inclemency of weather they are bringing up new troops and pressing their attacks with extraordinary violence.

ENEMY BOMBARDING GALATZ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 10

The Viceroy's war telegram received from the Secretary of State, dated 8th January, says:—

The enemy attack down the mountain alleys of Moldavia continue to make progress at various points. Heavy fighting has taken place both north and south of Focsani and the Russians assuming the offensive were able to press back the enemy at a point 12 miles south-east of Focsani. The Russo-Roumanians had evacuated raila after destroying stores and withdrawn to the north-east of the Sereth. Galatz is now under fire.

GREEK IMBROGLIO.

SWIFTER ACTION FORESHADOWED.

COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING AMONG ALLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Received 10-50 p.m., Jan. 10.

That swifter action with regard to Greece will result from the Rome Conference appears from a statement made by M. Briand on his return to Paris that he was fully satisfied regarding Italy's strong resolution. He added that Italy's attitude was never doubtful but complete understanding had now been reached in matters of detail.

It is assumed by the London papers that some extension of Allied purpose in Greece beyond that in which Italy has previously joined, is about to be made.

Dr. Dillon declares that the Allies with the exception of Italy have throughout misunderstood the Greek imbroglio and failed to deal frankly and resolutely with Constantine as an enemy. Their blockade has inflicted great hardships on the population but has left the monarch unmoved.

The "Daily Telegraph" commenting on Dr. Dillon's telegram, anticipates action which will not leave Constantine unmoved.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette," special cable says:—

According to one report from Athens M Lambros advocated the acceptance in principle of the Allies' Note with modifications All other Crown Councillors advised its rejection.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN GREECE.

ALLIES' GUARANTEE AGAINST EXTENSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Jan. 9.
Recd 2-30 p.m., Jan. 10.

The Allies' Note gives guarantees against the extension of the revolutionary movement.

MORE MERCHANTMEN FOR ITALY.

SIX MILLIONS STERLING ASSIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 10.

Italy is assigning six millions sterling for the construction of merchantmen in 1917.

RAIDING SEASON IN WEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 10.

Field-Marshal Haig in to-night's communiqué says we successfully entered the trenches opposite Hulluch.

Our artillery was active on both banks of the Ancre in the Gommecourt salient and we also caused a large explosion north-

DEATH OF A NOTED NOVELIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 10.

The death is announced of novelist Sir William Magnay.

GERMANY AND BULGARIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 10

A "Civil and Military Gazette," special cable says:—

A wireless Zurich message says that six Deputies attacked the Government in the Sobranje for presenting to the Bulgarian army to Germany for the attack on Roumania and needless sacrifice of Bulgarian lives.

NEW WAR LOAN.

TO BE ISSUED TO-MORROW.

NOVEL FACILITIES FOR INVESTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Jan. 10.

Secrecy is maintained regarding the war loan, but it is not doubted that there will be two distinct issues, the long-dated and the short-dated, free of income-tax.

Probably big banks will be invited to co-operate in affording novel facilities to would-be investors by advances for immediate purchase. The issue has been postponed till January 12th.

A meeting for the furtherance of the Loan is being held at the Guildhall on the 11th inst. Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. McKenna will be the speakers. Members of the Cabinet will also speak in the leading provincial centres.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S RETURN.

TO SPEAK AT GUILDHALL WAR LOAN MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 10.

Mr. Lloyd George has returned to London. He will speak at the Guildhall war loan meeting on Thursday.

ALLIES' HOLDING OF GOLD.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S £164,945,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 10.

The Allies holdings' of gold are estimated at £557,702,000 sterling, compared with £125,954,000 announced by the German Reichs Bank. The holdings of the British Empire amount to £164,945,000.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY BRANCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 10.

The Minister of Munitions has created an agricultural machinery branch to deal with the manufacture of machinery and implements which is classed as munitions work.

COAL IMPORTS IN HOLLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette," special cable says:—

It is reported from the Hague that the supply of coal from Germany is unsatisfactory and imports from Great Britain are increasing.

NEW REVOLT IN NORTH SUMATRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BATAVIA, Jan. 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Jan. 10.

Javabode reports a new revolt fomented by a new religious sect in North Sumatra in which a Government official, named Muller, has been killed. The Military forces are surpressing the rising.

RUSSIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 10.

M. Trepoff, the Premier, and M. Ignatieff, the Minister of Education, have resigned. Prince Colitzine has been appointed Premier and M. Kultchitsky, Minister of Education. Both are Senators.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN PERSIA.

HUN AGENTS TOTALLY DISCREDITED.

SATISFACTORY WORKING OF OIL COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 10.
LONDON, Jan. 8.

Speaking at a meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to-day, Mr. Greenway said that the result of the year was satisfactory considering the war. German attempts to induce Persia to depart from her neutrality had completely broken down. German agents were completely discredited and had either cleared out or taken refuge with the Turks.

The relations between the Company and the Persian Government were most cordial. In spite of difficulties considerable progress had been made with the new pipe-lines.

There was further evidence of extraordinary richness and extent of the oil-fields of Persia and by acquiring two-thirds interest in the Company the Imperial Government had secured for the nation an enormously valuable asset while affording the British consumers most valuable safeguard against monopoly.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL TREATIES RATIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 10.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says the Germano-Turkish commercial and political treaties have been ratified.

SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY

SWISS C-IN-C.'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Jan. 10.
Received 10-50 p.m., Jan. 10.

General Wille, the Swiss Commander-in-Chief, interviewed in Berne, stated that Germany had given an assurance that she would not invade Switzerland but he added that in the event of an invasion the Swiss army would act in close conjunction with the adversaries of her enemies whose entry on the side of Switzerland would so to speak be automatic.

DURATION OF WAR.

GENERAL MAY'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.

General May lecturing on the war, said that Germany claimed to have taken Poland, destroyed Serbia and occupied Belgium but still the war went on as if nothing had happened because she had not been able to conquer the armies in the field. The Roumanian army re-equipped would come forward at the right time just as the Serbian army had done.

Referring to the duration of the war he said:—"History tells us that Frederick the Great took seven years to be successful in his attempts. Wellington took six years to win the Peninsular War, the war with Napoleon lasted for 20 years. Even the Crimean War was begun in 1853 and ended in 1856. Is it then to be wondered that we have not knocked out Germany in two years with all her preparedness which in the words of Theodore Roosevelt, is a measure of Germany's dishonour. When this war began it was said that we would not be able to carry it on for even a year but here we are after two years of war determined to carry it to a successful end and Germany asking us to make peace.

WAR AGAINST SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 10.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British, Lesbian; French, Alphonse Conseil; Japanese, Chinto Maru; Norwegian, Borgholm, Markland, Laupar and Hansi. Three sailing ships have also been sunk.

Captain Fry, of the Lesbian, has been taken prisoner by the Germans. The Norwegian steamer Lupus and the Danish Svend, both of which were en route for England, have been seized by the Germans and taken to Hamburg and Swinemunde respectively.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

DUE TO VIOLENT PRO-GERMAN ATTACK.

REFUSAL TO SUPPORT WILSON'S NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 10.

The Cabinet has resigned. The resignation follows on a violent pro-German attack on Signor Romanones' Ministry consequent on its refusal to support President Wilson's Note.

For instance, the pro-German journal "La Nacion" recently published an interview with a high diplomat, understood to be the German Ambassador in Madrid declaring that the submarining of the Spanish ships would be a severe lesson to Spain in view of the action of Signor Romanones in siding with the Allies and not taking the chance of mediating in the war.

The opposition organ, "La Epocu," thereupon declared that Spain could not accept lessons from foreigners.

SPANISH CABINET REMAINS IN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 10.

The Cabinet remains in office.

U. S. AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH IN BERLIN.

A BITTER ARTICLE IN GERMAN PRESS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.
Recd., 4-30 p.m. Jan. 10.

The "Rheenische Westfaelische Zeitung" in a bitter article says the Americans have every reason to entertain the friendliest feelings towards us since they have done everything to oblige Great Britain and nothing to oblige Germany.

The paper endorses Count Reventlow's views with regard to the singling out of the German war-heads and contends that if America is really is earnest about the restoration of peace, she should state the conditions of her friendship not in Berlin but in London.

HUNS' BLASTED HOPE OF PEACE.

KING OF BAVARIA'S DESPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 10.

The King of Bavaria in a speech at Munich, said: "Though victorious we offered peace. We must now continue to fight and be victorious till our enemies ask for a peace worthy of our gigantic sacrifices."

GERMAN POSITION TO BE FURTHER DEFINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 10.

After the Entente has replied to President Wilson, Count Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag will further define the position of Germany and her allies. Germany will simultaneously address representations to the neutrals who supported President Wilson's proposals.

NEUTRALS AND PEACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.
Received 10-50 p.m., Jan. 10.

President Wilson has personally thanked the Swiss Minister for Switzerland's offer to co-operate in the Peace Note.

BRITISH MINISTER AT THE HAGUE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE Jan. 9.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 10.

Sir Walter Townley has been appointed British Minister.

ITALY'S AIMS IN THE WAR.

COMMAND OF THE ADRIATIC

DECLARATION BY PRIME MINISTER.

In the Italian Chamber on December 5, Signor Boselli, Prime Minister, delivered a speech dealing with the war situation and the Government's foreign policy.

Signor Boselli began by recalling the deeds of the army in the Trentino, on the Isonzo, and in Albania, and the work of the navy, which the enemy did not dare attack. He announced that the industrial mobilization comprised 2,200 factories. A reference to his sending greetings to the Rumanian King and Army on the entry of Roumania into the war caused an outburst of cheering in the Chamber, as did also a reference to Italy's declaration of war against Germany.

Dealing with the future of the Adriatic Signor Boselli said that the differences of opinion expressed in the Italian and foreign Press were partly due to the effects of an active propaganda which derived its origin from intelligible enemy manoeuvres, and added:—"But for us and our Allies this question is no longer under discussion. Final victory will assure for us the command of the Adriatic, which signifies for Italy the securing of her legitimate and necessary means of defence, which, without overlooking the just demands of the neighbouring Slavonic development, will also assure for us our incontestable rights on the opposite shore." (Loud cheers.)

He looked in the future to a confident and cordial collaboration between Italy, Serbia, and Montenegro in the political and economic spheres, and the restoration of these nations and also of Belgium constituted an essential aim of the war. By the despatch of an Italian contingent to Salonika Italy was able to lend Roumania assistance and to give confirmation of her decision always to participate in the development and the solution of Balkan and Mediterranean problems, from which her vital political and economic interests depend. Her Mediterranean interests had always been the object of vigilant attention. "Let us not seek supremacy," he said, "but only the balance of power, which is a necessary condition of peace and prosperity. (Loud cheers.) We have firm confidence that the international situation resulting from victory will assure that equilibrium in the Eastern Mediterranean which constitutes a pivot of Italian policy. The supreme needs, political and economic, of our future are indeed the reason for the extension of our military operations on the Avlona front."

CONFLICT WITH GREECE.

Referring to the conflict with Greece, Signor Boselli said that it was not part of Italian aims and methods (in which there was perfect agreement with the Allies) to force into war a people which refused war, but the means of helping the enemies of the Allies should be materially forbidden them. Measures had been adopted to prevent internal disorder by the Allies, whose Governments had no intention of favouring hazardous and anti-dynastic movements in Greece.

"We have adhered," he said, "to the declaration of the Allies aiming at united recognition of the ancient aspirations of Russia, our brave Ally. Italy, together with the Allies, applauded the Sovereign of Russia when he reconfirmed recently the guarantees of the unity and autonomy of all the peoples of Poland." Italy had joined with the Allies in protesting against the dismemberment of Poland and against forcing the Polish people to fight against a State of which by right they formed a part. The Belgian deportations led Italy to join in the universal outcry of disgust and scorn.

Turning to public finance, Signor Boselli said that its basis was solid and secure. The issue of Treasury bonds exceeded on November 30 4,290 millions of lire (£168,000,000). In order to meet the new burdens corresponding means were needed to assure the payment of interest, and accordingly it had been necessary to ask the Italian people to make new sacrifices, which were patriotically borne.

The Italian Government took part in the Economic Conference in Paris and adopted its resolutions regarding economic policy, but abstained from agreeing to the resolutions connected with commercial policy after the war. In this connexion the hands of Parliament would not be tied in respect of its future deliberations. Care had even been taken that all the commercial conventions between Italy and other States should terminate in 1917.

He then proceeded to point out the urgency of a reconstruction of the mercantile marine, and in a reference to the agreements with Great Britain regarding transport, he remarked that it was impossible to be blind to the difficulties arising from the lack of tonnage the world over, involving the need to restrict consumption.

Signor Boselli repeated his speech in the Senate. On his return Signor Barzilai, the ex-Minister, in a moving speech, recalled the martyrdom of Signori Battisti and Sauro, and other victims of the savagery of the enemy. He further paid a fine tribute to the King, General Cadorna, and the Duke of Aosta. His speech called forth thunders of applause. Signor Turati (Socialist) associated himself with Signor Barzilai's words, as did Signor Boselli on behalf of the Government.

The House then rose, as a sign of mourning for the death of the martyrs.

BRUTAL GERMAN PROCLAMATIONS.

THREAT OF "PUNISHMENT WITHOUT MERCY."

LILLE DEPORTATIONS.

A complete set of German War Proclamations has been collected by Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., and there was a private view at the House of Commons in mail week.

The collection includes the Proclamation sentencing Nurse Cavell to death, and bearing the intimation that the decree had already been carried out.

Among the most interesting are the posters in connection with the Lille deportations. The first of these runs as follows:

The attitude of England makes the provisioning of the population more and more difficult. To minimise the misery the German authorities have recently asked for volunteers to go and work in the country.

This offer has not had the success that was expected. In consequence of this inhabitants will be expelled by order and sent into the country.

Those expelled will be sent to the interior of the French occupied territory, far from the front, where they will be occupied in agricultural labour and not in any military works whatever.

By this measure an opportunity will be given them of better providing for their subsistence. In case of necessity it will be possible to carry out revictualling by the German troops.

Every person expelled will be allowed to take with him thirty kilograms of luggage, which it would be well to get together at once. By my command no one may, until further order, change his place of residence. No one may absent himself from his legally declared residence from nine to six a.m. unless he is in possession of a permit in due form.

Inasmuch as this is an irrevocable measure, it is in the interest's of the population to remain calm and obedient.

Signed by the Commandant.

Lille, April 12, 1916.

This order, a note underneath the poster informs the spectator, was followed by the deportation of 25,000 French civilians from Roubaix, Turcouing, and Lille. It included girls as woung as sixteen, while many of the victims were men as old as fifty-five, and families were ruthlessly broken up

"PUNISHMENT WITHOUT MERCY."

A second proclamation runs:—

All inhabitants of the town, with the exception of children under fourteen and of their mothers and old people, must be prepared for transportation in an hour and a half. An officer will definitely decide what persons will be taken to the concentration camps.

For that reason, all inhabitants of the houses must assemble in front of it. In case of bad weather they may remain in the passage. The door of the house must remain open

All complaints will be useless. No inmate of the house, even those who will be transported, may leave the house before eight a.m.

Everyone is allowed thirty kilograms of luggage. If anyone's luggage exceeds that weight, he will not be allowed any luggage at all under any consideration.

All packages must be separately made up for each person, and bear an address which will be legibly and firmly fixed on. This address must include the surname and the Christian name and the number of the identity disc. It is absolutely necessary to provide oneself in one's own name with eating and drinking utensils, as well as a woollen rug, strong shoes and linen. Everyone must wear his identity disc. Anyone evading this deportation will be punished without mercy.

ETAPPEN KOMMANDANTUR.

Lille, April, 1916.

A SPLENDID REPLY.

These deportations met with a reply worthy of the noble spirit of France. It was published, so runs a note accompanying the proclamation, in defiance of the German authorities, and provides the spirit that Germans can never conquer.

This reply runs:—

To the inhabitants of the districts of Lille.

In refusing to execute military work imposed on you by the enemy, you are in your right, and doing your duty as Frenchmen. The Hague Convention, ratified by all civiliser nations, justifies your action.

Disloyal citizens who accept work of immediate military value commit a serious crime against our country. They will, moreover, expose themselves to the rigour of the law when the French flag waves again over Lille. That time is not far off. The strength of the Allies increases steadily—that of the Germans on the contrary, is becoming exhausted as time passes. It will, however, soon not be equal to the task. Every day bids you hope

Courage, confidence through all.

This notice is unsigned.

GENERAL NIVELLE.

BRILLIANT WAR CAREER OF JOFFRE'S SUCCESSOR.

General Nivelle, who has succeeded General Joffre as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of France in the West, is the officer who was in charge of the brilliant French attack on Douaumont and Vaux on October 24, when the French gained one of the most glorious victories of the war.

Nivelle, says an "Exchange" correspondent, is above all an artillery. His doctrine has never varied. "Give us guns and shells in inexhaustible quantities. It is" he wrote more than a year to a friend, "a question of tons of steel and iron to hurl at the enemy."

At the beginning of the war General Nivelle was but a colonel of artillery (the 5th Regiment of Field Artiller). His career had early been marked by the a series of successes at the military schools—St. Cyr, Saumur, the Polytechnique, Fontainebleau, and the Superior School of War.

A FINE HORSEMAN.

As a young officer his horsemanship wa exceptional, and he won many contests on the French racing courses. Age has not lessened his sporting qualities, nor made his seat less firm in the saddle. During the battle of the Marne he could be seen galloping with his batteries over most difficult ground.

After a period on the General Staff, many years ago, Nivelle, then a captain, served in North Africa, and took part in the expedition to China under General Voyron. Having a gift for foreign tongues and having learned Chinese, he was sent, with the rank of Commandant, on a mission to Koren.

"The narrative of this voyage, which appeared in the "Revue de Paris" in 1903, one of the rare literary efforts of the General, will certainly be again read to-day by all to whom the psychology of a military chief is of importance.

Gen. Nivelle already revealed great acumen as an observer and marked diplomatic ability in the handling and conciliation of men. His disdain of danger, the exaltation even of battle, revealed in him a fine balance of temperament.

He loves silence, and he has a horror of grand and needless phrases. The only politics that he practises is the politics of results.

He is strong physically, though in figure rather slender. The small bristling, greyish moustache and the little tuft of beard beneath the lower lip give to his weather bronzed face the characteristic aspect of the French officer. Even if he were not in uniform one could not mistake him. His is the classical type of the French soldier by vocation.

THE FIRST HONOURS.

It is to the 5th Regiment of Field Artillery which he commanded that is due the honour of having demolished the first group of the enemy's batteries to meet disaster in Alsace in August, 1914. His men on that day brought the twenty-four German pieces back into their lines.

Afterwards, at the battle of the Marne, his regiment was part of the army of General Maunoury. On September 16 he was again on the Aisne, where, by a prodigious stroke of audacity, he decimated two German regiments. Promoted in October, 1914, to the rank of Brigadier-General he remained on the Aisne and the part taken by him in the battle of Soissons led to his being entrusted with the command of a division, and this division recaptured the salient of Guennevier.

In the following year he commanded the 3rd Army Corps. A few weeks later the whole of the Verdun army was placed in his charge.

THE CAPTAINS OF THIRTY.

General Nivelle has the inestimable advantage not only of having witnessed the present methods of warfare, but of having helped to make them. This war has, in fact, ruined many theories of the schools. To direct it one must have lived it. In place of the old and learned masters of theoretical strategy, the captains of thirty who know "what is what" have at last gained the positions.

General Nivelle is in communion of spirit and will with these captains of thirty. He has been with them in the thick of it. He knows what can be asked of them and the limits of what can be done. This thorough understanding is one of the guarantees of the confidence of the rank and file in the Chief Command, a condition essential to victory.

SEEN IN SLEEP.

YOUNG LADY'S VISION OF A TRENCH FIGHT.

Many well authenticated stories are told of how sweethearts and wives have been warned by dreams and telepathy of impending danger to loved ones at the front. One of the most vivid stories yet on record is related by a young lady whose fiancé was recently wounded.

Almost as soon as she fell asleep one night she dreamed that she saw her fiancé in the trenches preparing for a raid. In her dream the young lady saw him, with many others, climb out of the British trenches, cross No Man's Land, and enter the enemy's lines. Her dream became confused for a moment, and then quite plainly she saw him climb on to the parapet of the German trenches and fall forward wounded.

A big man came up, took the wounded man on his shoulder and carried him back to the British lines. The young lady awoke feeling very alarmed, and the next day wrote to her fiancé for news.

A few days afterwards she received a letter from him, in hospital, stating that on the night of her dream, about midnight he was one of a raiding party, composed of English and New Zealanders, and was wounded whilst standing on the top of the German trench. A big Maori carried him back to the British lines, exactly as the young lady had pictured in her dream.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The Government resblution on Public Instruction shows a further increase of expenditure on education, and the resultant expansion of educational work. There was a large number of schools and scholars than in the previous year. The number of educational institutions rose by little over two thousand aggregating to 46,770. The number of male pupils was 1,559,728 and of female 284,813, representing an increase of 24,000 and 2,000 respectively.

Four members of the Indian Educational Service joined Indian Army Reserve Officers of whom one is believed to be a prisoner of war. Since the close of the year all junior members of the Service have volunteered and as many as could be spared have been allowed to join.

Two colleges were abolished but the number of college students rose from 15,921 to 17,226.

Bengal contains as many secondary schools as Madras, Bombay, Behar and Orissa, and United Provinces taken together and the number of pupils amounted to 372,026.

There was marked improvement in primary education. There was an addition of 3,285 schools with an attendance of 1,124,109 pupils. The number of Mahomedan pupils increased from 803,589 to 824,250 and there is now one Mahomedan girl at school to every five Mahomedan boys.

INVITED TO ENLIST.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S CALL TO PUNJAB'S EDUCATED YOUTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

The following communiqué has been issued by the Punjab Government:—

The desire of the educated classes for personal service in the cause of the Empire has found frequent utterance in the press and elsewhere and the Lieutenant-Governor holds strongly that in the present crisis it is the duty of Government to provide means for its satisfaction. The Bengali Double Company is, it is understood, largely composed of men belonging to the educated middle class and his Honour has good reason for believing that in the Punjab, which provides one-half of the Indian Army and has since the beginning of the war supplied over 100,000 men to his Majesty's forces, men of this class will respond to the call for enlistment even more readily than they have done in Bengal. The last report on the progress of education in the Punjab shows that secondary schools of the Rawalpindi Division alone had up to the end of March 1916 furnished nearly 1,000 recruits to the Army. What is proposed is that a company or double company should be raised from among the matriculates and graduates of the Punjab University. The terms of enlistment will be ordinary terms except that, as in Bengal, the men will enlist for the period of the war and will have the option of continuing to serve after its close. Any young man who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University will be eligible whether he has entered a college or not. The ordinary age for recruitment in time of peace, it may be mentioned, is from 16 to 25, but during the war men of over 25 are being accepted. Outlines of the scheme have been submitted to the Government of India and have received their approval and the Punjab Government has been asked for an estimate of the number of men who are likely to come forward. The Deputy Commissioners and principals of colleges have accordingly been asked to make known the intentions of Government and to receive applications for recruitment. All applications should be sent in before the end of February. From what the Lieutenant-Governor knows of the spirit of the people of the province, he believes that the response to the present call will be such as to justify him in reporting that there are enough and more than enough of educated men in the Punjab who are ready and eager to enlist in the Empire's cause.

MR. PONSONBY, M. P.

ASKED TO RESIGN HIS SEAT.

Mr. Ponsonby, M.P., had a lively half-hour on December 8th at the hands of the electors in Stirling, whom he addressed for the first time since the beginning of the war.

He was listened to quietly during his speech, but after it was finished he was made the target of many searching questions. His answers aroused much dissatisfaction, with the result that the meeting became hostile, and he was frequently hissed.

Asked amid great applause, if he would go to Parliament and support Mr. Lloyd George, the new Prime Minister, in prosecuting the war to a successful issue, Mr. Ponsonby declined to say that he would do so. He held that the war had reached such a stage that a decisive result was impossible by force of arms, and he believed that a settlement of a lasting peace could only be achieved by negotiation.

Mr. Ponsonby was next asked to resign his seat and give the electors an opportunity of expressing confidence in him, but he replied that he would not do so, but would stand or fall by the result of a General Election.

No vote of confidence was proposed, and the meeting broke up suddenly.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

CONDITIONS OF STATE AID.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The Industries Commission resumed sitting in Calcutta this morning, all the members attending.

Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation and Marine Department, who was the first witness submitted a note on the Waterways Department of Bengal.

The Hon. Mr. W. A. Lee, (Merchant, Calcutta) in the course of his evidence said that it should always be a condition of Government assistance that it should be of the kind that would best foster private enterprise and it would be a misfortune if the result of Government help were to make people more dependent on Government. Whenever Government assistance was given there should be Government control of the enterprise either by complete Government management, when practicable, if Government was paying the whole cost or by the appointment of a Government director on the board of directors of a joint stock company, if Government provided only half the cost. There was plenty of Indian capital available for enterprises, but capitalists had not themselves any commercial knowledge or experience and they distrusted industrial proposals, knowing that, even if honest, the promoters might lack, the necessary knowledge and ability to achieve success. New factories should not be constructed with exclusively Government capital unless they were for a new industry or an industry in which it was desired to demonstrate a new process. This would not compete with progressive private enterprise. In sketching official organisation he thought there should be a Board of Industries consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Registrar of Co operative Societies, Conservator of Forests and six commercial representatives.

Witness discussed at length the existing Patent Law which, he said, was defective and suggested that the Indian Patent Law be amended to bring it into line with civilised practice elsewhere, (1) to make it possible for India to join the international convention, (2) to make it as easy as it was in England to take a patent for an article or a process which was not manufactured or carried on in India.

Mr. J. C. Ghose, Secretary, Association for Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians, in the course of his evidence, said the artisan class of Bengal was disappearing and trade was slowly passing away from the hands of the Bengali Hindus who were aspiring after judgeships, seats in the Executive Council or lucrative practices at the Bar or after the fame of newspaper writers, or political agitators. The Government should open technical institutions for carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., and employ trained young men instead of the Chinese. He defended the Industrial Association against the complaint that more young men were trained in foreign countries than was necessary.

Replying to Pandit Malaviya, witness explained the scope of work of the Scientific Association and the results achieved so far. In reply to a question he said there was no justification in thinking that the selection of students for scholarships abroad had been unsatisfactory. He did not think it could be improved.

In reply to Mr. Low he said there were two cases so far when boys had to be repatriated by British Consuls at the expense of the Association.

The Commission adjourned till the 16th instant.

During their stay in Calcutta the President and Members of the Industrial Commission will make several inspections. On the 12th they will visit the workshops of Messrs. Burn and Co., on the 13th they will motor to Konnagar to visit the chemical factory of D. Waldie and Co. and will inspect the Weaving Institute at Serampore, and on the 15th the Commission will visit the Gun and Steel factories at Ishapore and Cossipore.

The examination of witnesses will be resumed on the 16th.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER'S PAY

LEGALITY OF ORDER OF ATTACHMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

At the Allahabad High Court Justices Walsh and Piggott delivered an important judgment on the question of attachment of an Indian Army Officer's pay, in the case of Ramchandur Doli *versus* Major Hay. Ramchunder obtained a decree against the officer, now on Field Service, and applied to the Ajmere Court for attachment of one-half of the officer's pay in execution of the decree. The officer objected and urged that the pay of an officer of his Majesty's Indian Army was not attachable under the Civil Procedure Code. The officer's appeal was dismissed and a reference was made to the High Court.

Their Lordships referred to the case of Colonel Lecky v the Bank of Upper India, and to the decision of the Bombay High Court reported in I. L. R. 27, Bombay, and said there were cases which were clearly in favour of the creditor in the present case. It was worth while to note at once that the decision in Colonel Lecky's case was to the effect that the salary of an officer of the Royal Artillery while serving in this country, was not capable of attachment. The line of reasoning followed by the learned judges might or might not affect the somewhat different issue now before their lordships, but it was quite certain that the decision itself was no authority on the subject of the salary of an officer of the Indian Army. The question now before their lordships turned upon the wording of Clause b of sub-section 2, of Section 60, Civil Procedure Code Act 5 of 1908. That sub-section had been repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act X of 1914. In their opinion the decision of the Ajmere Court was correct and the order attaching half the salary of the officer in question was rightly passed.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

COMMERCE MEMBER ON REVISION OF TARIFFS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Sir George Barnes met last evening the members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and was presented with an address, which stated that with regard to trade after the war, it should be pursued in the sole interes or India and pointed out the effect of the restrictions and prohibitions imposed on skins and hides.

Sir George Barnes in reply, referring to the question of trade after the war, said:—"I think that your Chamber and other Chambers in the country have already put on record the general views on the subject. But we want something more in detail than that. You have here, as we have elsewhere, certain staple articles of trade to which, for example, an export or import duty might be applied. What I would like you to do, and where you would help us most effectively is that you would enquire most carefully into the effect that an import or export duty would have on each of those articles. I mean, that you would enquire specifically and separately with regard to each article, and give us the results of your consideration. In the words or the letter which we have addressed to you, the Government of India hope that your Chamber will arrange for a consideration by persons with expert knowledge of each head of trade with which they are concerned and which is likely to be affected by any measures taken after the war, the object being to obtain the fullest information of existing facts in the case of each individual trade. In this connection I feel confident that you will consider very carefully the full effect of any recommendations you may ultimately decide to make. As a general proposition, I think, one will agree that all trade restrictions are in themselves an evil and are only to be adopted if we are satisfied that they are going to do us more good than harm. Your President was good enough to say that I said something of this kind at Karachi. I am quite one of those who believe that we have to put our old ideas into the melting pot, but do not think that every single idea that we had in the past is wrong. Let us consider everything afresh, but let us imagine that it is possible that we were right so far. I said at Karachi that you cannot touch any part of the delicate and complicated machinery of trade without affecting other parts which are not equally visible, and it is to these unseen parts that I hope you will devote as much care and attention as to the parts which are visible before our eyes."

Referring to the question of tanning materials he said that they had asked the railway authorities to do their best to give priority to wagons for carriage of tanning bark and hides. The suggestion in the address that free exports of hides other than army selections should be allowed was not practicable, because, if Government were to open a free market for hides other than army selections there would be danger of reducing army selection hides. With regard to the question of prohibition of direct export of tanned skins to countries other than the United Kingdom he said that they would endeavour to do everything possible to carry out the existing commitments, especially with the United States. He mentioned that the Government was convinced that the diversion of the activities of tanners to skins in preference to hides constituted a danger to the success of the War Office scheme for purchase of tanned hides and further action might be necessary, should the present restriction on direct shipment be found insufficient.

SCENE IN FRENCH CHAMBER

PEACE DEPUTY HURLS GLASS AT OPPONENT.

A stormy scene occurred at the beginning of the sitting of the French Chamber on December 11th. M. Brizon, a Socialist deputy, and one of the three Kienthalists (the name given to the French Socialists who some months ago met German Socialists at Kienthal, in Switzerland), on the Provisional Credits Bill, made an animated protest against the prolongation of the "infernal war," the sole result of which, he said, was to cast into the pit millions of dead and milliards of francs. (Uproar.)

Another deputy, addressing M. Brizon, said: "You know well enough that France is invaded and our soldiers are shedding their blood to liberate our territory." (Loud cheers.) M. Brizon, persisting in his protest creid: "Down with the war, which may last for twenty or thirty years yet!" (Uproar, and cries of "You are a disgrace to the Chamber!"

The President called M. Brizon to order. He tried to continue, in spite of the opposition of the whole Chamber, and the uproar increased. A deputy hotly rebuked M. Brizon who threw a glass at the former's head.

In the midst of the indescribable tumult which ensued, the President suspended the sitting for a quarter of an hour. On its resumption the President asked for the opinion of the Chamber as to the temporary exclusion of M. Brizon, who, he said, had been guilty of insulting the Chamber.

M. Brizon demanded to be allowed to speak, declaring: "I have not insulted the Chamber, but someone subjected me to the most cruel insult that could happen to a Frenchman when I was calmly explaining my ideas. I was asked, 'How much do you get for doing this work?' I threw my glass at the face of the offender, and I confess that if I had had a revolver in my pocket. . . ."

The uproar which ensued prevented M. Brizon from continuing. The Chamber thereupon decided to exclude M. Brizon temporarily from the sitting. There was a further suspension of the sitting for twenty minutes, and on the Chamber reassembling M. Brizon had left, the debate on the Provisional Credits was then resumed.

SCIENCE CONGRESS AT BANGALORE.

DR. BOURNE ON UTILITARIAN AIMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 10.

The fourth annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress was opened here to-day and was largely attended by members and local gentlemen. His Highness the Maharajah in opening the Congress, welcomed the members and made a short speech, in the course of which he referred to the war. His Highness said that one could not help feeling it a tragedy that, science, to which world so largely owed its progress and civilisation, was being, as it were, debased in this war, and used for purpose of destroying human life, but "may we not hope," he continued, 'that good may come out of evil and that the lesson which the present war will have behind it of the appalling results of applying the discoveries of science to the destruction of human race, may eventually bring about the world's peace by making the very thought of war abhorrent. May we not look forward to the time when science will be hailed not only as the beacon light of civilisation, but as the world's peace maker?" His Highness then alluded to the effect on Indian conditions, of the efforts made in the British Isles to develop science and trade and promote economic efficiency, and said the recent appointment of the Industries Commission would also doubtless help in that direction. His Highness thought that some organisation on the lines of the Advisory Board, recently brought into existence in England, should be attempted in this country. His Highness also referred to the need of further expansion of Indian Institute of Science on its practical side.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Sir Alfred Bourne then delivered the presidential address, in the course of which he said:—

Most students of pure science believe, to use weightier words than mine, that "you cannot get the science you desire for utilitarian ends by going straight for it. You must treat science with profound honour and respect and let her go on her own way. Then she will give you rich fruit, if you try to cripple and force and direct her to your own immediate ends she dries up and becomes a mere hag." Had there not been in the past men imbued with this spirit there would have been no scientific knowledge to apply to any particular class of problem and any widely successful effort to wean the earnest student of pure science from his single purpose for any utilitarian end and above all by means of pecuniary reward must spell disaster for the distant future, and may hamper progress long ere that, but I cannot believe that a time will ever now come when there will not be many whose passionate desire to know the truth will rule them to the end.

This being so, it behoves even us devotees of pure science to do all we can to train and assist the race of "Dowry-men and Benefactours" and this is why I so strongly advocate the giving over of the Institute of Science to work of an applied character. We shall rejoice over any one in whom is born the passionate desire but we must face the fact that men are wanted and that in very large numbers who will help the manufacturer, in the words of the Advisory Council, to overcome the difficulties that cross his path from day to day. The training of such men is indeed of the utmost importance if we are to emerge from the cloud that at present hangs over so many of our industries. A time is coming we all devoutly hope that it may come soon when things may return to their normal courses but this cannot be until many years after this war is over. Then men of science all the world over can continue to pile up reserves in the way of knowledge and we know that the *best* will remain "Pioners and Miners." Now our greater need by far is for the "Dowry-men or Benefactours"; there are ample balances upon which to draw, balances inherited from the "Pioners of Miners" who have gone before.

After Sir Alfred Bourne's address was over his Highness the Maharaja left and the Congress discussed the subject of scientific libraries in India.

Sir Sydney Burnard presided and Dr. Woolands, of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, was the principal speaker, and was followed by among others Mr. Fyson, Dr Howard, Mr. Hornell, Mr. Negi, of Raishai, Dr. Mackichan and Dr. Gilbert Walker. After considerable discussion the matter was deferred for further consideration.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10

The share market again to-day ruled extremely dull with very little trade passing. Inquiry was on a small scale and buyers were conspicuous by their absence. The following sales took place:—

Coal—Burrakur 35/4, Katras, Jeriah, 12, Lakura 40, 39; Parasea 3-12, 3-14, 4; Sowardi 12-4, 12-8.

Jutes—Barnagore (ord) 135; Clive (ord) 1, 181; Kamarhatty (ord) 400 to 406.

Teas—Durrung 59.

Miscellaneous—Gouripore Jute (deb) 1; Mymensingh Bharib Bazar Railway (Rets) 1 dis.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75 to 75-4 and small lots were done Rs. 75-8 to 75-12.

TWO NIGHTS MORE !

AND THEN THE GREAT ADVENTURE FILM

"THE NE'ER DO WELL"

BY REX BEACH,

will have concluded at the

WEST END CINEMA.

Come to-night and see the most exciting and sensational picture yet screened in Bombay.

ALSO A SCREAMING

CHARLES CHAPLIN

TWO-REEL FARCE.

5, 6-45, 8-30, 10.

THE EMPIRE

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BOMBAY'S PICTURE HOUSE PAR EXCELLENCE

Every Evening at 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

Presents

The Famous English Romantic Actor

LEWIS WALLER

IN

Sir A. Conan Doyle's Great Play

"BRIGADIER GERARD"

A stirring story of the days when Napoleon's power was waning.

AN ALL-BRITISH PRODUCTION!

FULL CAST OF LONDON PLAYERS.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence its enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8 annas a box. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

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Biscuit pot, Cut glass, E. P. N. S. Rs. 6-8.

Prices Moderate. Never fail to visit once

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239, Hornby Road,

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RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

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Apply to—

The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,

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RUBBER STAMP

Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 563

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	800
" " " of East Indian	400
" " Imports	35,000
Mid. Americans	11.41+ 1
Egyptian F. G. F.	20.65+25
New York 11 a.m. (As knows in Liverpool as closing time.)	Mar. 18.49+ 1 / May 18.74+ 3
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 18.07 / May 18.32

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
January	11.05—2
Jan.-Feb.	11.04
Feb.-march	11.05 Unchgd.
March-April	11.10
April-may	11.10—1
May-June	11.13
June-July	11 12 Unchgd.
July.-Aug.	11.11
Aug.-Sept.	10.54
Sept.-Oct.	10.52—3
Oct.-Nov.	10.41
Nov.-Dec.	10.33 —2
Dec.-Jan.	10.28
Jan.-Feb.	10 29 —1

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	18.70
May	18.40 +25
July	18.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

S. G. Bengal Good	7.89
" " Fully Good	8.06
" " Fine	8.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.79
" " Fully Good	8.97 +10
" " Fine	9.15
" Broach Good	10.04
" " Fully Good	10.72
" " Fine	10.90

MANCHESTER MARKET.

New York, Jan. 8th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
to Continent	14,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	75½

New York, Jan. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36,000
Futures at New York March	18.62+ 1
" " May	18.39+ 1
Spot Cotton at New York	18.80+25
" New Orleans	18.00
Futures at New Orleans March	18.28
" " May	18.54

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	55½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ %	
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66½—½
Government Securities 3 %..	57½—¼
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

London, Jan. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/4

GINNERS REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 9th.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned 11,045,000 Bales.

THE MAILS.

London, Jan. 8th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 8th.

5½ % 1925—1928	88½+½
4½ % 1925—1945	93½+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 8th.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Value	68

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers.	80
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-ship. Dec.-Jan. Paid	86/6
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers	92/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. sellers	107
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Sellers	106

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£140½
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal.	£133
Copper Brazers	—
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter Nominal	43

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	23/3
Raw Java. C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23/6
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25/6
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25/9
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/10
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan. Buyers	8/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe January	8/½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 10.

The market opened steady at Rs. 400 for M. G. Good Broach and gave way on jobber selling to Rs. 395.

Later it again declined and is now quoted at Rs. 392.

Business has been reported in Good Broach and F. K/Akola styles.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote :—

G. Broach, 392, April.

F. G. Bengal, 390, January.

F. K/Akola, 398.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 10th.

DESCRIPTION.	DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917.	April 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach, Good M.G.	—	— 396/97	—	—
Broach, Fine M.G.	—	409	—	New
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	297	—	—	290/00
Bengal, Fine M.G.	314	—	—	305/15
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	320/30
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Sind Panjab, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	305/15
Kham. Akola Fine M.G.	394	—	—	390/00
Bilich/Amroti, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	392/02
Dhang./Pulgaon, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	393/00
Yeotmal, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	397/0/
Nagpore, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	400/10
Hingt./Wardha, Fine G.M.	—	—	—	—
Khandelsh, Fine M.G.	380	—	—	380/90
Khandelsh, F.G. M.G.	352	—	—	345/55
Khandwa Sanawad, F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Jalna F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	360/70
Indore, F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Nander, F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia, F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	Old
Saw Ginned Dharwar Good	—	—	—	400/10
Coompta, Good M.G.	—	—	—	410/35
Westerns, Good M.G.	—	—	—	400/10
Westerns Good H.G.	—	—	—	380/90

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 10th January, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	317	303	292	—1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	330	315	298	—Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	327	314	296	—Ready
	320	307	294	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	388	363	—Ready
	—	382	357	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	390	—Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	410	—Ready
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	—	397	380	—Ready
	—	—	—	—
Akola Khamg.	—	400	383	—Ready
Karanja(M.G.)	—	394	377	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Oomrawatee Descriptions(M.G.)	—	400	383	—Ready
	—	392	375	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.)	—	402	385	—Ready
	—	395	378	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	404	387	—Ready
	399	382	—	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Nagpore	—	412	395	—Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	—	405	388	—1/25thJan.1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	412	395	—Ready
	—	407	390	—1/25thJan.1917
Broach (M.G.)	—	405	—	—1/25th Mar. 17.
	—	—	—	394 1/25thApril17.
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	—	—	—
Mathia (M.G.)	—	376	351	—Ready
	—	378	353	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	416April/May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	414April/May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	410May/June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	400May/June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	420April/May 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	422April/May 1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 10th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	4 6 0 0	7 0 0
" White Cawapore 70-38	4 6 0 0	7 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	4 6 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 0 0	7 5 0
" Brown Cawapore	6 13 0	7 3 0
" Yellow Cawapore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 4 0	10 10 0
" Brown Thin	10 0 0	10 5 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	4 9 8 0	10 5 0
" Gujar 75.25	4 7 8 0	9 15 0
" Black	4 1 0 0	8 8 0
" Gujar 50.50	4 5 8 0	9 2 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	4 5 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	4 5 0	4 9 0
Jowa	3 3 0 0	4 14 0
Arandia	4 5 0 0	— —
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 8 3	
Linseed May	11 4 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 5 0	
" Gujar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 15 0	
" Gujar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 5 0	
" Black Dec./Jan.	8 8 0	
Linseed Sept.	11 12 0	

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

MILLS.

	January 10th. Opening.	Mid-day.	Closing.
Ahmedabad Advance	—	—	905
Bombay Cotton	—	—	272½
Bombay Dyeing	—	—	880
Bombay United	—	—	745
Century	—	—	295
Central India	2150	2165	2250
China	—	—	825
Colaba	—	—	1290
Crescent	175	177½	182½
Currimbhoy	300	300	307½
David	490	—	490
Edward Sassoon	—	—	185
Emperor Edward	—	—	965
Fazulbhoy	580	585	592½
Framji Petit	—	—	1250
Ginsay Muir	—	—	255
Hindustan	—	—	500
Indian Bleaching	245	247½	252½
Indore Malwa	340	340	345
Jamsaed	—	—	50
Kohinoor	—	—	730
Laxmi Cotton	—	—	1325
Madhavji Dharamsi	1445	1450	1457½
Manockji Petit	—	—	1525
Morarji	—	—	2300
New Great Eastern	—	—	160
New City	—	—	920
Phœnix	—	—	197½
Pearl	427½	425	430
Sholapur	—	—	5050
Standard	1380	1382½	1395
Sun	—	—	60
Swadeshi	—	—	1600
Swan	—	—	265
Simplex	605	—	612½
Textile	—	—	1480
Tata Mill	—	—	660
" New Ord.	—	—	624
" " Pref.	—	—	205

BANKS, &c.

Bank of Bombay	1565
Bank of India	85
Bcy merchant Bank	9½
Central Bank	27½
Eastern Bank	61
Gujarat Railway	98
Indian Cotton	125
New Mofussil Co.	700
Volkart Co.	495
Boy. Burmah Td. Co.	1070
E. S. & T. Co. Ord.	315 315 317½
Do. Pref.	167
" Steam N. Co. Ord.	275
Port Canning	725
Tata Iron S. Co. Ord.	295 305 302½
Do. Dit.	1005 1000 1000
Do. Pref.	165
Tata Hydro E. Co. Ord.	1117½ 1115
Cutani Dit.	925
Oliver	100-9
Government Paper	74
Bundi Opti.n C.	22
Municipal Bond	85
Port T. Bond	96
War Loan	92
Cutani Ord.	295
Sivrajpur	43½

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

December, 1914	Rs. 14,50,50,000
December, 1915	Rs. 13,02,05,000
December, 1916	Rs. 14,60,22,000

K H KABBUR & Co.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD—BOMBAY.

DEALERS IN

COLOURS and CHEMICALS

OF STANDARD QUALITY.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

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Instant Relief for

Flatulence

Heartburn and Windy Spasms

The efficacy of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief in these complaints will be a revelation to those who have hitherto trusted to bismuth or soda mixtures, or to old-fashioned liver pills and salts. The trouble is due to gas in the stomach or bowels arising from undigested food, and the natural remedy is to restore the organs to healthy action. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief does that quickly, surely, and so it effects real cure where the old purgative preparations only weaken the system, and create the pill-taking or salts-taking habit.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

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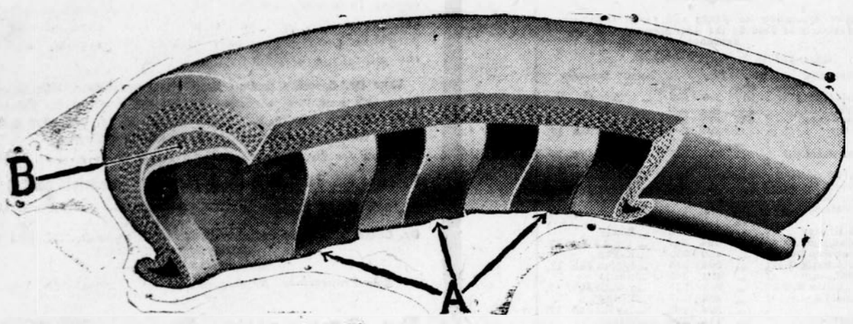

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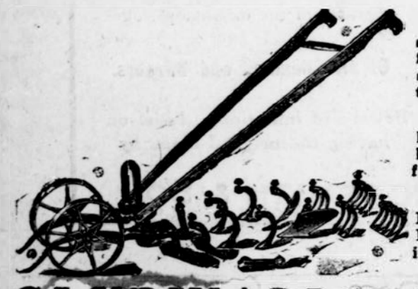

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